

Sharpen Criticism

Moscow Zeroes In on Cruise Now That the B-1 Is Shelved

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 3 (NYT)—Since President Carter's decision to cancel production of the B-1 bomber, the Soviet Union has only sharpened its criticism of the White House for pushing ahead with another weapons system—the Cruise missile.

The Communist party news-

paper Pravda declared today in its international review that the United States is beginning a new round of the arms race. This is a policy dangerous to mankind, a policy which only plays into the hands of the enemies of peace and the monopolies of the military-industrial complex. The weekly review is used to lay out the official line on current events.

The charge that Washington is undertaking a new arms spiral has been made increasingly in the wake of the failure of the two countries to reach agreement on a new strategic arms limitation accord. But today's article indicated the extent to which the Russians are alarmed about the prospective deployment of the Cruise missile, a compact drone aircraft that can penetrate radar by flying only a few hundred feet above the ground to its target.

The tough reaction, which took note of other recent innovations in U.S. military technology, raised the possibility that Moscow might be reassessing its own nuclear strategy in view of the potentially destabilizing impact of weapons like the Cruise missile on the present strategic balance.

Because the Cruise missile can be launched from bombers and submarines already based within striking range of the Soviet Union, Moscow seems likely to withdraw its concession made at Vladivostok in late 1974 exempting U.S. forward-based systems from an overall new arms accord.

Moscow's mood on arms control has been influenced by its clashes with Washington over other issues like human rights. The official press has taken to implying dubious intentions by the new administration.

With the interim strategic arms accord due to expire in October, the Soviet press has been preparing the Russians by accusing the United States of stalling on a new arms agreement in order to develop frightening new weapons.

Today, Pravda asserted that Mr. Carter's plans to deploy the Cruise missile proved Washington's bad faith. "Everybody knows that the question of Cruise missiles figures prominently at the Soviet-American talks," it said. "Hence the question: Is the United States going to add deliberately to difficulties in the way of a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement?"

Mr. Ecevit's decision to invade Cyprus in 1974 made him a national hero but his coalition soon collapsed. After six months of negotiations, Mr. Demirel forged a coalition.

Mr. Demirel, thanking his allies for holding together without a single defection, implied that Mr. Ecevit's minority government was similar to military interventions that have occurred twice in Turkey during the last 27 years.

"We have come through other, similar usurpations of government in the past," he said. Mr. Demirel had middle-class and business support in his election campaign.

Mr. Ecevit's government made no major policy decisions in its brief tenure. He made some staff changes and took steps to end campus and street violence, which has resulted in more than 200 deaths and 4,000 injuries in the last two years. More than 54 persons died during the two-month election campaign.

World Faces Oil 'Glut'

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Messing Alaska's crude can be shipped to Louisiana and Texas by rail—although this cuts into the higher shipping costs. But industry executives fear that a West Coast "glut" may be unavoidable—unless they are permitted to export some of the Alaska crude to Japan.

So here is a ripening political problem: exporting oil to a foreign country in order to preserve the profit margins of oil companies is not exactly harmonious with the "energy crisis" rhetoric. The President must grant permission for exports but either chamber of Congress has 60 days to veto it.

Nazi Leader Gives Up Chicago March Plans

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—Nazi party leader Frank Collin said yesterday that the National Socialist congress has abandoned plans to march in the predominantly Jewish suburb of Skokie on July 4.

But he said, "Come hell or high water, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court, arrest or no arrest, violence or no violence, we will go into Skokie before the end of the year." Mr. Collin spoke before the start of the National Socialist Congress convention. Fighting broke out between the Nazis and demonstrators.

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Police stand ready against demonstrators who were protesting an atomic power station in Switzerland.

Swiss Police Use Gas to Disperse 5,000 at Nuclear Plant

OLTEN, Switzerland, July 3 (Reuters)—Police used tear gas and rubber bullets this weekend to disperse more than 5,000 persons protesting a nuclear power plant that is to go into service next year.

For the second weekend demonstrators attempted to block roads to the atomic power

plant being built in this northern Swiss region. Protest organizers said more than 5,000 persons joined in the demonstration, compared with 2,500 last weekend. They are demanding a halt to work on the plant.

By this morning the crowd had dwindled to less than 1,000 and avoided further clashes with authorities. They gathered

in a nearby village where they adopted the resolution to hold a demonstration in Bern on Aug. 27.

Police said that two officers and three demonstrators were slightly hurt when police attacked after some demonstrators began throwing stones, sticks, bottles and Molotov cocktails at the officers. Only one Molotov cocktail exploded and it

caused no damage.

Australian Protest Exports

SYDNEY, July 3 (UPI)—Demonstrators protesting the export of uranium marched through Sydney and clashed with police in Melbourne yesterday. Several persons were reportedly injured, including a teen-aged girl trampled by a mounted policeman's horse.

Talks Begin on New Opposition Group

Smith Party Chairman Quits, Attacks Rhodesian Leader

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 3 (Reuters)—The chairman of the ruling Rhodesian Front has quit the party and launched a bitter attack on Prime Minister Ian Smith for lack of leadership.

Des Frost, regarded as a rightist, accused Mr. Smith yesterday of refusing to plan for the country's future and said the Prime Minister had become "completely bankrupt of ideas."

Mr. Frost's resignation followed the expulsion of 12 rightists from the Rhodesian Front for opposing Mr. Smith's policies.

Colin Barlow, one of the 12 expelled party members, said today that talks were under way about the formation of an opposition party. He described as premature, however, radio reports that the formation of a "Rhodesian Action party" would be announced Tuesday, United Press International reported.

Mr. Frost, 52, said in a statement, "It would be completely dishonest of me if I continued in the RF, thereby giving tacit support to a leader who has shown increasing evidence of a total lack of leadership, planning and direction."

Accusation

He accused Mr. Smith of negotiating on the country's future without really intending to reach a settlement of its 11-year break with British rule.

"The refusal to plan politically for the future, instead of time and again waiting for outsiders to force their invariably unacceptable terms on us with the inevitable result that when talks break down we have nothing worth while to put in their place, is

soul-destroying," Mr. Frost said. "This has led me to the conclusion that after 13 years of negotiations, negotiation without intending to produce results has become a way of life with the Prime Minister to the point where he is completely bankrupt of ideas."

Mr. Frost said the "dissipating

support from black Rhodesians can only be attributed to a lack of white leadership," and said Mr. Smith's "couldn't-care-less attitude" was beyond understanding.

Mr. Frost, a South African-born farmer, said he was resigning with great reluctance but sincere conviction.

An advocate of separate devel-

opment of Rhodesia's black nations—similar in some respects to the South African policy—Mr. Frost had been in odds with Mr. Smith in recent months over the government's acceptance of the principle of black majority rule. Rhodesia's 270,000 whites are outnumbered more than 20-to-1 by blacks.

Witness Says South African Police Beat Him

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, July 3 (NYT)—Allegations that the South African police use brutality to force statements and confessions from black detainees have surfaced again, this time at a terrorism trial considered by the government to be one of the most important in years.

The prosecution's case at the trial of 12 alleged members of a terrorist recruiting ring was jarred Thursday when the state's key witness took the stand to recount his earlier testimony, saying that it had been forced from him by security policemen who assaulted and threatened to kill him.

The government, which previously has denied such allegations, has made no comment.

Ian Ruxwa, told the Pretoria court that he lied when he described the transport of terrorist recruits from black townships in the Johannesburg area to Swaziland. The state alleges that the 12 conspired during a 15-year period to organize armed subversion on behalf of the banned African National Congress.

Mr. Ruxwa, arrested on the

Swaziland border in December, said that he had been assaulted during interrogation at police headquarters in Johannesburg. The young black, aged about 20, said that he had been beaten and kicked until he bled from the nose and mouth and had lost consciousness after a cloth was tightened around his neck.

Later, he said, he was assaulted during interrogation at security police headquarters in Pretoria. He claimed that he had been struck by a white policeman during one of the sessions after saying that a swelling on his face was the result of a police assault.

"He told me to say a bee stung me," Mr. Ruxwa told the court.

Mr. Ruxwa said that he eventually had agreed to make a statement and followed an outline dictated to him.

Later, he said, he met the

prosecutor in the trial, who he said promised him immunity if his evidence was satisfactory but cautioned him not to tell the court of the deal.

Mr. Ruxwa said that the officer who dictated the outline had accompanied him to the trial on opening day and told him to tell the court that he did not want the services of the special counsel appointed to assist witnesses at the proceedings. Mr. Ruxwa is listed in the indictment as an accomplice of the 11 men and a woman on trial.

Gas Used at Funeral

JOHANNESBURG, July 3 (UPI)—South African riot police fired tear-gas canisters at those gathered for the funeral today of a teen-aged student killed by police in Soweto about 10 days ago.

Ethiopian Assails Somalia, Sudan at OAU Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

tions . . . to help defuse and neutralize situations which bring countries to the brink of armed conflict."

After yesterday's formal opening, when continental leaders were urged to wash their "dirty hands" and put the continent's house in order, delegates adopted a 13-point agenda and began private meetings to try to thrash out their differences.

The deep divisions between member states were underscored by the fact that seven of the agenda items deal with major differences—more than half the items under discussion.

Mr. Mugabe said he would meet in a week with two with Mr. Owen somewhere in southern Africa. He denounced previous British-U.S. peace initiatives as a "plot to establish a neo-colonialist government in Salisbury."

Gen. Numeiri's speech caught delegates and observers by surprise, but the impact of foreign intervention and the ensuing polarization of 49 OAU member

states has been one of the major questions underlying the conference here, but until now it has been publicly obscured by affirmations of unity.

President Omar Bongo of Gabon became president of the organization.

Torture Charges Denied by Israel

LONDON, July 3 (Reuters)—The Israeli Embassy in a statement yesterday denied allegations by the Sunday Times newspaper that Israel systematically ill-treated and tortured imprisoned Arabs.

The statement, carried across half a page in today's Sunday Times, said that careful reading of the June 19 article made it apparent that there was no evidence of the actual use of torture.

The allegations were made in an article by the newspaper's "insight" team.

In the arts, enthusiastic support for Mr. Brandt in 1972 has given way to embittered disillusionment. Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass campaigned for the Social Democrats then; today, Mr. Böll is writing satires of the zealous "protectors of the Constitution" who, in the name of democracy, have gathered information on the attitudes of more than 450,000 civil servants and applicants for five years. A new wave of film makers is achieving critical acclaim abroad but the best-known director, Rainer Fasshinder, says bitterly: "We hoped this society would become more humane. Instead the opposite has happened."

In business, few enterprises are finding the courage or the means to risk new investment in the technology and plants that will be needed for growth, and, for four years even moderate wage demands have not reversed the

Opponents Indicate Rejection Of Bhutto Terms for Election

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 3 (Reuters)—Pakistan's opposition leaders today studied terms imposed by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for holding new elections but apparently found them unacceptable.

The nine-party Pakistan National Alliance must endorse the terms before a proposed agreement, drawn up by opposition negotiators and Mr. Bhutto, providing for an election in October under impartial supervision, can be signed.

Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, one of the leaders of the Alliance, said they had agreed on their reaction to Mr. Bhutto's demands and would inform the government soon.

In a carefully worded statement after six hours of talks, Marshal Khan refused to say whether they had accepted or rejected the proposed agreement drawn up in an all-night session yesterday.

But he added: "The government may wish to meet the Alliance again and we shall have to see whether this would be fruitful."

The proposed agreement followed four weeks of negotiations. Concerned over the delay in reaching an agreement, the Alliance presented Mr. Bhutto with what it called its final terms. But at the last meeting Mr. Bhutto persuaded the opposition negotiators to accept some changes.

Marshal Khan said the opposition was unanimous in the views to be put to the government on the proposed agreement.

But failure to endorse it could mean serious differences between the Alliance president, Maulana Murti Mahmud, who led the opposition negotiators, and more hard-line members of the Alliance.

Marshal Khan's refusal as Alliance spokesman to announce

outright the opposition's reaction to the proposed agreement was also seen as possible evidence by the Alliance to bear out of breaking the negotiations. The opposition claims that its supporters took to the streets in a campaign for a new poll, sequent political unrest at least 350 lives.

Sect Kidnap Sadat Ex-Ai For Ransom

CAIRO, July 3 (UPI)—A Muslim group said it kidnapped Mohamed Zaki, a former Cabinet minister in government of President Anwar Sadat, and threatened to kill him unless 30 of its detained members were released and it was paid 500 Egyptian pounds (\$80 "in compensation").

The group set a 24-hour line for the government to its demands.

Police sources said that Zaki, a Muslim scholar and minister of religious endowments, was kidnapped early last year from his Cairo home by men who carried machine guns and wore police uniforms, police, in a wide search, are about 100 suspects.

Unidentified persons telephoned news agencies declaring the abduction was carried out by the Penance and Retreat Society, an outlawed group that the government has been harassing the last two years.

The callers threatened more persons would be kidnapped unless their demands were met. They acted first, against Zaki, they said, because he had published newspaper articles criticizing their creed.

The Penance and Retreat society considers all non-members as heretics and deviators from the teachings of Islam.

Wearing long beards and robes, members of the group by a so-called "prince of faithful" retreat to the areas, where they train in use of firearms, swords, knives in preparation for "offensive against the state force to it to conform to the interpretation of Islamic teaching."

Carter Official To Push Trade Talks at EEC

GENEVA, July 3 (NYT)—President Carter's special negotiator, Robert Strauss, visit the European Community Market Commission in Brussels on July 12 in a bid to inject life into the long-stalled G trade negotiations, diplomats said.

The Brussels visit, off say, marks the opening of administration by the C administration to insure Western leaders keep their promise to make substantial progress in these negotiations this year, despite protectionist pressures on sides of the Atlantic.

After talking with the Br commission, which negotiates on behalf of the nation European Economic Community, Mr. Strauss is expected to make similar speeches to other parties in the negotiations, such as Canada and Japan.

Congress, which effective the last say in any decision administration makes at G is closely involved in the administration's drive to secure progress this year, officials said. This week, the trade subcommittee of the House Ways Means Committee is due to Brussels and Geneva for with European and U.S. officials.

Last week, the United States and other Western nations agreed to make substantial progress in the trade negotiations this year at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. A promise was given by President Carter and other Westerners at their economic meeting in London earlier month.

Soviet Patrol Vessel Seizes Japanese Ship

TOKYO, July 3 (UPI)—A Japanese fishing vessel was seized by a Soviet patrol ship in the Sea of Japan today for alleged violation of the Soviet 200-mile fishing zone, the Maritime Safety Agency said.

A radio report from the ship said that the vessel, with five men aboard, would be released after a fine of 1,119,000 yen (\$39,773), the agency said.

The Political, Social Outlook in West Germany Is Prematurely Gray

(Continued from Page 1)

In Europe, the voters seemed to have put behind them their preoccupation with ending the division of Germany that was imposed after World War II. Deleteme was in its heyday, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, came to Bonn to oversee "a history full of sorrows" and promise a new epoch of cooperation involving billions of dollars in trade and investment.

Today the optimism has given way to pessimism, the liberality to impatient conservatism, the feeling of freshness to frustration and guarded disillusionment. Unemployment is close to a million in a country of 58 million—4 per cent of the labor force—and nothing Mr. Schmidt has tried since 1974 has succeeded in pushing it down. The health-insurance and pension systems have become so expensive and swollen by inflation—even a 4-per-cent inflation rate is high in West Germany eyes—that bankruptcy loomed early this year and the minister of labor had to quit.

Deleteme is on the defensive.

The resignation of Mr. Brandt in 1974 after an East German spy was discovered in his office and continuing subversion by 5,000 to 10,000 other Communist agents has soured the more open Brandt policy toward Eastern Europe.

Mr. Brezhnev's vast projects have not been realized and a visit he planned to make here last fall has been put off for a year. At the same time, West Germany's new economic power has brought serious policy conflicts with the United States into the open after a quarter of a century of quiet subversion.

Caution, Timidity

Reacting to such profoundly unsettling events, the West Germans have tended to retreat into caution and timidity.

In politics, support for civil liberties has been replaced by popular calls for a crackdown on leftist radicals. Murders, kidnappings and stridency by the remnants of urban guerrilla gangs and the spreading threat of international terrorism have led to changes in law to strengthen the power of the state over the in-

dividual. The authorities may legally open mail between those imprisoned on suspicion of terrorism and their lawyers and have bugged others without authority.

In the arts, enthusiastic support for Mr. Brandt in 1972 has given way to embittered disillusionment. Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass campaigned for the Social Democrats then; today, Mr. Böll is writing satires of the zealous "protectors of the Constitution" who, in the name of democracy, have gathered information on the attitudes of more than 450,000 civil servants and applicants for five years. A new wave of film makers is achieving critical acclaim abroad but the best-known director, Rainer Fasshinder, says bitterly: "We hoped this society would become more humane. Instead the opposite has happened."

In business, few enterprises are finding the courage or the means to risk new investment in the technology and plants that will be needed for growth, and, for four years even moderate wage demands have not reversed the

trend. As it is, economic growth is lagging even behind the modest 5-per-cent pledge extracted from Mr. Schmidt by Mr. Carter and other Western leaders at the London economic conference in May.

The mark is so strong that when the liberal social benefits are taken into account, production costs are higher than even in the United States and twice as high as in Britain. Growth has been further placed in jeopardy by increasing popular resistance to the nuclear power plants that governmental planners were counting on for the electricity supply in the next decade: all are being held up by environmental objections.

West Germany, then, is rapidly becoming an "older" country. The birthrate has begun falling more drastically than anywhere else in Europe, at least partly in response to uncertainties about the future and the high cost of living. For the first time since World War II, deaths began exceeding births in 1974—and the population is expected to fall by 3 million to 55 million by 1990. West Germany is uncomfortable

with its power. It wants more of the permanent of the E States that it was during years of tutelage after the but it is afraid of getting out of line with U.S. policy particularly since it depends on Americans for security.

It wants its own voice in the Soviet Union but pursues it unless the United does. And Mr. Schmidt is worried that Mr. Carter's insistence on civil liberties Soviet Union, may wreck U.S. détente and with it Germany's opening to the under which it has been getting the Soviet bloc to 65,000 ethnic Germans ship.

In addition, the Christian Democrats, who have a slight edge in the public-opinion polls, are Mr. Carter's position.

Some of the disquiet here may be traced to a new feeling that the rules of national life seem to be changing. Despite Mr. Carter's explanation of what he is trying to do, here, he has only added to the uncertainty.

1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

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\$100 Million in Credits

Carter Favors Arms for Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—The Carter administration has begun quiet consultations with Congress on providing about \$100 million to help war-ravaged Lebanon create a light infantry force to maintain internal order. State Department and Senate sources said yesterday that the

administration would like to underscore its support for the government of President Elias Sarkis by contributing to the new force now being organized. Lebanon's army disbanded during the country's civil strife. Order is maintained by a 30,000-man Arab League force, made up mostly of Syrian units.

Under the administration plan, as conveyed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Lebanon would be granted \$75 million to \$100 million in credits to purchase light infantry weapons for a force of 3,000 to 4,000 men.

Alfred Atherton Jr., assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, outlined the administration's views to the committee on Thursday, department officials said. He emphasized, they said, that the administration was "consulting" with Congress on the advisability of the plan and had not decided to go ahead with it.

According to Senate and State Department officials, the response of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was skeptical. They said that several members had raised questions about the possibility of becoming involved in Lebanon militarily.

Concern Over Israel

The administration is moving cautiously because of the sensitivity of members of Congress to any military assistance to Arab states that could be used against Israel, a concern that is magnified because Lebanon borders on Israel. Moreover, the State Department is aware that, up to now, U.S. military assistance to Lebanon has been limited to about \$65 million in credits a year.

Under the plan, Senate sources said, the United States would sell communications equipment, vehicles such as trucks and personnel carriers and weapons such as rifles, machine guns, mortars and light artillery.

There is no plan to sell heavy equipment such as tanks, heavy artillery or combat aircraft, State Department officials said. They said that, if Lebanon wanted tanks, it would probably try to buy them from France.

Since the civil war was curbed last year, the administration has been seeking ways of aiding Mr. Sarkis's government.

Proposal Would End in '78

When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visited Beirut in February during a Middle East trip, he announced a \$50-million package to aid Lebanon's economic recovery. The \$50 million is for the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30. For the next fiscal year, Congress has approved \$20 million in economic aid.

The proposed military credits would be used during the current fiscal year and the 1978 and 1979 fiscal years, officials said.

In addition to military sales, the United States would continue to train some Lebanese officers. A 3,000-to-4,000-man armed force could be used to help stabilize the area bordering on Israel, where Christian and Palestinian forces are again clashing, officials said, and so should be desired by Israel.

Property Compensation

In addition, the U.S. negotiators said that they intended to name a figure in the billions for the total value of all the U.S. installations in the Canal Zone as part of the compensation that Panama will acquire.

President Carter, at his press conference Thursday, noted that one of the disagreements in the negotiations now is on the payment of portions of the tolls from the Panama Canal to Panama.

Administration officials said that the United States would soon propose raising the toll by as much as 50 cents a ton. The additional payment to be accorded Panama would depend on the amount of the toll increase, they said.

4 Yachtsmen Fined, Freed by Somalia

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—Four persons convicted Thursday of illegally entering Somalia when their yacht ran aground had their jail sentences commuted to fines and have been released, the British Foreign Office announced yesterday.

The move follows a plea by the four to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. They were arrested by Somali police in November after their yacht was grounded off the northern Somalia coast in bad weather.

homosexuality, according to a study released yesterday.

The study, conducted by Dr. Yoshio Fukuyama of the University of Pennsylvania, is based on the views of delegates elected to the church's 11th General Assembly, which is in session in Washington. More than 70 per cent of the 703 delegates responded.

Clergy—73 per cent—agreed more readily than lay delegates—55 per cent—that biblical assumptions about sexuality "have been proved inaccurate."

On homosexuality 78 per cent favored laws guaranteeing civil rights for homosexuals but delegates were divided almost equally on whether homosexual acts are "sinful." More than 46 per cent opposed ordaining an avowed homosexual.

Last in Hearts

Seven of 10 church members who are descendants of the Pilgrims and the Puritans said that they share the experience President Carter reported last year when he said, "I've looked on a lot of persons with lust; I've committed adultery in my heart many times."

However, only 51 per cent of the women agreed, in contrast to 83 per cent of the men.

A strong majority—87 per cent—agreed that unmarried teen-agers should abstain from intercourse but 57 per cent would give them access to contraceptives without parental permission.

Although 84 per cent supported a "woman's right to choose to have an abortion" as a matter of public policy, almost 55 per cent said that they would "have difficulty considering abortion for myself or someone close to me except under extreme circumstances."

Split on Premarital Sex

The church members were about equally divided on premarital sex. Slightly more than half found it "difficult to imagine circumstances in which I would condone an extramarital sexual relationship," with more than 9 per cent undecided on that question.

Three of four favor mandatory prison sentences for rapists but are about equally divided on making divorce easier and on decriminalization of prostitution. A slight majority would support



KKK member lays robe over one of several persons injured at Klan rally in Plains, Ga.

Car Hits Crowd at Klan Rally in Plains, Ga.

By Jeff Prugh

PLAINS, Ga., July 3.—A sports car driven at high speed smashed into a crowd attending a Ku Klux Klan rally in President Carter's hometown yesterday, seriously injuring at least 19 persons, police said.

Many were knocked to the ground as the gray Jaguar hurtled under the speaker's platform from the rear and plowed into the front rows of the spectators.

Many in the moaning mass of injured were wearing the white or red robes of Klan members.

Bill Wilkinson of Denham Springs, La., the imperial wizard of the Invisible Empire of the KKK, who had called the rally, was speaking when the car struck the stand from the rear.

Only a few minutes earlier, he had asked Klan members—perhaps 50 in robes among the 350 or more spectators—to come forward so that others attending could see them.

Suspect Arraigned

Plains police apprehended the driver of the sports car. He was white.

Buddy Cochran, 30, of nearby Americus, was arraigned today on 19 counts of aggravated assault. The truck mechanic was

held on \$190,000 bail, \$10,000 for each count. He could face further charges of simple assault in connection with less serious injuries sustained by about 10 other persons.

Police said that Mr. Cochran told them "he didn't know" why he did it. Sumter County Sheriff Randy Howard said, "He said he was going to get Bill Wilkinson. He said he went over there to see what Wilkinson had to say."

Sheriff Howard added that tests showed the alcohol level in Mr. Cochran's blood was 0.13—0.03 above the legal limit for driving in Georgia.

If he were convicted on all charges filed so far, Mr. Cochran could be sentenced to up to 190 years in jail.

Townpeople said that the President's mother, Lillian, was watching the rally from a distance when the incident occurred. She was taken immediately to the Secret Service compound behind the President's home, about 1 1/2 miles from the scene.

An eyewitness, Patricia Barry, said that she saw the incident as she sat in her car near the speaker's platform.

"I saw him actually run over a young girl," Mrs. Barry said. "And

when his car came to a stop and the police moved in, I also saw him back up, as if he were trying to run over more people already on the ground."

A photographer said that he saw people sprawled on the hood of the car as it smashed through the wooden platform.

Permit Specified Music

Mrs. Barry's husband, Bobby, an Americus farmer, said that he had seen the car arrive at the rally about 10 minutes before the incident but he "paid no particular attention to it."

"It was unbelievable," he said. "I saw it [the platform] collapse. People were screaming and hollering—and the man still had his foot all the way to the floorboard."

City officials who approved a permit for the assembly said they had expected a bluegrass music festival. Klan members said that they had called off the bluegrass concert portion of their program because rain threatened.

A May 14 application by Mr. Wilkinson for a meeting permit did not identify him as a Klansman or specify that the meeting was for Klan purposes.

Los Angeles Times.

Appeared Before U.S. Panel

Ex-Korean Official Says Park Tried to Stop His Testimony

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—Kim Hyung Wook, the former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency who testified here on the Korean scandal, said yesterday that President Park Chung Hee of South Korea sent a Cabinet minister to the United States last month to dissuade him from speaking out.

Mr. Kim, interviewed by telephone at his exile home in New Jersey, also said that President Park had ordered him kidnapped or assassinated if the dissuasion failed to prevent his appearance before a House subcommittee 11 days ago.

Mr. Kim appeared before the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., on June 22.

In his testimony, he provided the first authoritative description of the origins and scope of a six-year South Korean operation intended to sway U.S. policy, legislation and attitudes in favor of South Korea and President Park's government.

Kim's Testimony

Mr. Kim, who led the KCIA from 1963 to 1969, testified that Park Tong Sun, a central figure in the investigations here, was a South Korean government agent of influence who had received financial support worth millions of dollars in return for his covert lobbying here.

Mr. Kim's disclosures, coupled with the vehement reaction to his testimony by South Korean officials, appeared to underscore the importance and credibility of the evidence he presented to the subcommittee.

Mr. Kim also gave details of the KCIA's kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung, the 1971 opposition presidential candidate, from Tokyo to Seoul in 1972.

Mr. Kim's testimony has stimulated the federal and congressional investigations, caused friction in South Korea's relations with the United States, generated political rumblings in South Korea and reopened the controversy over the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping.

Mr. Kim Hyung Wook, who was among the inner circle of young colonels who led the military coup that brought Mr. Park to power in 1961, said that Mr. Park had sent a personal envoy from the Cabinet, Min Byung Kwon, to New Jersey to persuade him not to testify.

Mr. Min, a minister without portfolio, was selected because he is a friend from the same hometown as Mr. Kim, a binding personal tie among Koreans, and because he was his superior officer during his military career, Mr. Kim said.

Mr. Kim then gave this account of Mr. Min's mission: About June 15, President Park called Mr. Min to the Blue House, the presidential mansion, and talked with him about how to prevent Mr. Kim from testifying.

Mr. Kim, who came to the United States in 1972, was perhaps the second most powerful man in South Korea when he headed the KCIA.

During that meeting, Mr. Park lamented that Mr. Kim was making so much trouble for him even though he still cared for Mr. Kim. He instructed Mr. Min to take with him, as a peace offering, a Korean delicacy he knew Mr. Kim liked.

In 18 hours of discussion, Mr. Min offered Mr. Kim these alternatives:

• Mr. Kim was invited to return to South Korea, where he and his family would be guaranteed safety.

• Mr. Kim and his family could leave the United States for a third country, where the South Korean government would pay a large sum for his living expenses.

• Mr. Kim was urged to delay his testimony for two weeks to allow time for discussions with South Korean government officials over what he would say.

When Mr. Kim accepted none of the first three proposals, he was urged not to involve President Park personally in any evidence.

Lisbon Party Seeks Majority

LISBON, July 3 (Reuters).—Portugal's main opposition party, the centrist Popular Social Democrats, will continue to strive for cooperation among non-Communist parties to establish a stable democratic majority, a statement released today said.

The party, main rival to the ruling minority Socialist government, issued the communiqué after a meeting of its national council ended in Viana do Castelo today.

The Popular Democrats and another major opposition party, the Conservative Center Democrats, have agreed to work together for a national recovery program without Communist help. But the Socialists have ignored appeals to join.

U.S. Ready to Offer Panama Share of Tolls From Canal

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—The United States is preparing to offer Panama between \$50 million and \$100 million a year in tolls from the Panama Canal as a financial settlement pending transfer of the waterway to Panama by treaty in 2000, administration officials have said.

Economic compensation of Panama is the last outstanding issue before U.S. and Panamanian negotiators as they work to complete a pact replacing the 1903 Panama Canal Treaty. U.S. negotiators said Friday that it was proving to be a difficult problem.

Even so, U.S. officials said that they were so encouraged by the conclusion of preliminary agreement on other difficult issues during the last two months that they hoped to reach a settlement of the financial questions this summer. An official said that he believed it would be possible to complete the treaty package by the end of this month, three years after negotiations began.

Toll Funds

Panama receives \$23 million as an annuity out of the tolls collected by the United States. Last year the Panama Canal Co. collected \$184 million on 13,201 transits totaling 117,492,325 tons.

In recent years the number of transits and the tonnage volume have been declining. The toll rate has been raised several times and is now \$1.29 a ton.

Panama, however, has hinted that it wants much more cash from the United States as part of a new treaty. The government of President Omar Torrijos has indicated that it was considering asking \$1 billion for "development" of the 555-square-mile Panama Canal Zone and for incorporation of the U.S.-administered strip into Panama.

Panamanian political figures have also indicated that the Torrijos government might seek as much as \$300 million a year as a kind of rent for the canal during the 25 years left until the canal and the Canal Zone revert to Panamanian control.

Until now, neither side has put forward any financial proposals. U.S. officials said U.S. negotiators have pointed out to the Panamanians, however, that it would be impossible for the administration to persuade Congress to appropriate money to pay Panama to take over a canal in which the United States has already invested billions of dollars.

Western diplomats said in May that more than 300 persons were killed in the capital on those two April days. Other reports put the toll as high as 500. The diplomats said that the violence appeared to have been sparked by anti-government demonstrations by students and other young persons. In some cases apparently inspired by an underground, opposition Marxist party.

Ethiopia Frees American

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—Leslie Fox, a 27-year-old American jailed for five weeks on suspicion of being an agent for the CIA, has been released by Ethiopian authorities, the State Department has reported.

A State Department spokesman said Friday that Mr. Fox was in good health and no charges had been brought against him.

Mr. Fox was arrested May 24 in the Gema Gessa Province of Ethiopia while working with village youngsters as a director of Foster Parents Plan International.

Breast Cancer In Men Is Cited

SAN DIEGO, July 3 (AP).—Men can get breast cancer and their survival rate is lower than for women breast cancer patients, a researcher says.

Breast cancer in men accounts for only about 1 per cent of cancer in males, said Dr. Thomas Dao, but "the 5 and 10-year survival rates in men are considerably lower as compared with that in women."

Dr. Dao told a cancer symposium at Scripps Memorial Hospital Cancer Center that 600 to 700 men in the United States get breast cancer each year, compared with about 90,000 women.

Soldier Wounds 6

MARSEILLES, July 3 (AP).—An 18-year-old French Army corporal shot and wounded six persons with a rifle outside a military hospital here where he was undergoing psychiatric treatment, police said today.

Danes Tell Aeroflot To Observe Rates

COPENHAGEN, July 3 (Reuters).—Denmark has told the Soviet airline Aeroflot to stop selling tickets on flights from Copenhagen at rates below internationally approved prices or face legal actions, according to a government spokesman.

The Danish press has reported that Aeroflot was selling round-trip flights to London for about 25 per cent of the approved tariff.

U.S. Senate Approves Funds To Develop Neutron Weapons

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—The Senate debated Friday in a secret session and then tentatively preserved funds to develop an arsenal of exotic new weapons more detrimental to humans than to buildings.

Opponents of the neutron radiation weapons, more popularly called neutron bombs, however, began, and threatened to resume after a 10-day Senate recess, a filibuster to force the scuttling of the weapons project.

The neutron weapons would use lethal doses of nuclear radiation to incapacitate victims, who would then die painfully and slowly. Except for the most acute area where the neutron shells struck, buildings, highways and bridges would suffer substantially less damage than from a conventional nuclear explosion.

Nuclear War Feared

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, defended the development program by contending that the weapons would have tactical rather than strategic applications. He likened it to the difference between pistol and shotgun blasts in effect, saying that "the idea of having this weapon under such control with limited

application is the best news I have heard in years."

Opponents of the weapons argued that their very precision might tempt military commanders to use them and thereby blunder into a nuclear war.

"There is a feeling that this is a more humane weapon because it is more precise in its target," said Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., who led the fight against appropriations for production of the weapon. "Because it is more precise, however, there is more temptation to use it. Once we introduce nuclear weaponry into conventional warfare, we're on our way."

President Carter has asked for money for research, development and production of the so-called radiation-enhanced weapons—an 8-inch artillery shell and a new warhead for the Lance missile—more commonly called neutron bombs. He has yet to decide whether to order production, however. That decision is expected in the fall.

The weapon has been shrouded in secrecy. Its funding was included in the public works budget, instead of the budget for the Defense Department. The senators said that they just happened to stumble onto that fact.

70% in Survey of U.S. Church Reject Biblical Sexual Codes

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—A study of sexual attitudes among delegates of the 1.8-million-member United Church of Christ has disclosed that 7 of 10 believe the Bible is an inaccurate guide for contemporary sexual conduct.

Members of the church, which is in the liberal wing of U.S. Protestantism, still lean toward traditional Christian beliefs in such matters as teen-age sex, divorce and some aspects of

homosexuality, according to a study released yesterday.

The study, conducted by Dr. Yoshio Fukuyama of the University of Pennsylvania, is based on the views of delegates elected to the church's 11th General Assembly, which is in session in Washington. More than 70 per cent of the 703 delegates responded.

Clergy—73 per cent—agreed more readily than lay delegates—55 per cent—that biblical assumptions about sexuality "have been proved inaccurate."

On homosexuality 78 per cent favored laws guaranteeing civil rights for homosexuals but delegates were divided almost equally on whether homosexual acts are "sinful." More than 46 per cent opposed ordaining an avowed homosexual.

Last in Hearts

Seven of 10 church members who are descendants of the Pilgrims and the Puritans said that they share the experience President Carter reported last year when he said, "I've looked on a lot of persons with lust; I've committed adultery in my heart many times."

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Two Hundred and One

The Bicentenary of the United States celebrated last year with all manner of pomp and promotion, reached its climax, naturally, on July 4. And, to the surprise of many Americans, that anniversary of the Declaration of Independence brought a nationwide surge of renewed confidence in the destinies of their country. Depressed by Vietnam, shamed by Watergate, troubled by a variety of financial and industrial difficulties, there were concerts in Boston, fireworks in Washington, a striking parade of tall sailing ships in New York that caught the national imagination and set two hundred years of national life into a new and happier perspective.

That mood has not yet vanished on July 4, 1977. True, the optimism that probably contributed much to Jimmy Carter's election is now mingled with worries over his presidential difficulties with Congress and with much of the world. The Bicentenary did no more to change actual facts, within the world of the nation, than the Queen's jubilee did in Britain.

And to some degree, there may be a kind of reaction in both Britain and the United States to the difference between the things of the spirit such events evoke and the facts of making a working society in a time of great change in the world and humankind at large.

But perhaps it is worth thinking, a year later, of what the revolutionary founders of the United States themselves encountered a year after devoting their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to indepen-

dence. For on July 4, 1777, General Burgoyne's forces were moving inexorably down from Canada, and building a road up a hill to command the guns of Fort Mifflin. The apparent major defense of upper New York and New England, General Howe was, with another army, in New York City, and General Washington was sure he would join Burgoyne to split the new states in two. Congress needed money, troops and morale.

Yet, in the end, while Howe chased Congress out of Philadelphia, Burgoyne's men were defeated, finally, at Saratoga, where he surrendered. The French, the Dutch and the Spanish joined in fighting Britain, and the United States in due course became free and independent. The act of spirit of 1776 was transmitted into acts of battle in 1777, and Burgoyne's surrender in October of that year led, in due course, to that of Cornwallis just four years later.

So, whatever be the particular setting of July 4, 1977, the deed it commemorates was one of vast emotional and intellectual power, one which still has vitality, can still lead to victory over practical problems, whether they be of energy or alien-hatred, of unemployment in peace or employment in war. And, indeed, there is good reason to be happy that the problems of 1977 center on how Americans solve their own problems rather than battle with others—and good reason to recognize that what was written 201 years ago on the equality of man and his right to govern himself is at least as important for the former as for the latter.

A World Upside Down

The Fourth of July weekend is not a bad time to mark how the American view of the world has recently turned, in some respects, upside down. It was only in 1975 that the United States extricated itself from a war in Vietnam in which it had called repeatedly for guerrillas to respect what was taken as an international frontier and to "leave their neighbor alone." When this demand was ignored, the United States attacked the guerrillas' sanctuary. Now, however, the United States holds that its and its allies' best interests "would be served by the establishment of normal relations" with Vietnam. It is a measure of the shrinking of public interest in post-Vietnam Asia, and of the success of post-Vietnam American policy there, that when the secretary of state uttered these words in a speech on Asia last Wednesday, virtually everyone yawned. And while obviously one can overdo it, we don't think that's such a bad reaction at all.

By contrast, for some months now the United States has been unfolding its judgment on yet another conflict, in Rhodesia, in which guerrillas are crossing an international frontier. In this one, however, Washington has openly tipped its support not to the target of the guerrillas, what it calls the "illegal racist minority regime of Ian Smith, but to the country, Mozambique, providing the guerrillas sustenance and sanctuary. When Mr. Smith's troops, not for the first time, struck deep into Mozambique a month ago, the administration criticized him for the reprisal without expressing any objection to the raids that had provoked it. And just the other day at the United Nations, the administration

joined a Security Council resolution offering "material assistance"—a phrase meant to preclude armed personnel—for Mozambique's defense. All this is happening, of course, in respect to Africa, a continent which, a few years ago, received about as much attention from most Americans as Asia does today.

Altogether, we believe, the change is salutary. Africa is in fact a region where the United States ought to be focusing its international attention these days. Its growing strategic, political and economic importance to American interests was underlined by the secretary of state, in a second speech, on Friday. Moreover, there is a substantial difference between engaging in a costly and protracted land war in opposition to what comes to be widely seen as a national liberation movement in one place, and attempting, by diplomacy and aid, to encourage a movement for racial and political justice in another place.

Still, it does leave one pinching oneself. In a very short space of time, the United States has swung from upholding the status quo in Southeast Asia to backing a challenge to the status quo in southern Africa; from opposing to encouraging a liberation movement; from resisting a guerrilla war across a national border, to sanctioning it and becoming an accessory to it; from contesting a Communist-supported cause, to trying to outflank it. If the shift in American policy makes you a bit dizzy, as it makes us, then it's still well worth noting. For the shift is in keeping with the traditional American concern for justice and liberty—values that constitute the special meaning of this holiday.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kicking Israel Around

From a narrow diplomatic viewpoint, the Carter administration was right to slap Israel the other day. The new Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, and his foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, had indicated that they regard retention of the West Bank as non-negotiable. This suggested to the White House that the Begin government was deliberately shutting its ears to a message the Carter administration had repeated as recently as Vice-President Mondale's speech of June 17. So the State Department was instructed (by the White House, and at the President's request, the way we understand it) to say that "no territories, including the West Bank, are automatically excluded from the items to be negotiated."

From a broad political viewpoint, however, the statement was unsatisfactory and possibly counterproductive. For instance, in return for territorial withdrawal and establishment of a Palestinian homeland, the Arabs were asked only to take "steps toward" normalized relations with Israel—a far cry from the real peace that Vice-President Mondale had said would be Israel's prize. The tone of the statement was sharp and peremptory. It was as though Mr. Carter had deliberately set out to unify Israelis around their most rigid negotiating standard and to wink to Arabs that they need merely wait for Washington to squeeze Israel harder.

Mr. Carter has drafted, we believe, a responsible and promising approach to a Middle East settlement in which—through negotiations and by phases—Arabs would reclaim lost territory, Israel would gain a neighbor's acceptance and both would enhance their security. But the President does not always seem to realize that the boldness of his goals requires a matching sensitivity in tactics. The decisions he is demanding from Israelis and Arabs alike are so difficult that neither side can be expected to move ahead unless it is assured that the other is moving, too. That is why it is unrealistic, unfair and unhelpful for the United States to nourish criticism of Israel for territorial inflexibility while ignoring comparable Arab intransigence on the sort of normalization that the Israelis have in mind, and rightly so, when they speak of "real peace."

It was disingenuous of the President to convey at his news conference Thursday that he had had nothing to do with the earlier statement. He was right, nonetheless, to return to a more restrained and balanced track. That's where this country has to stay if it is serious about using its good offices in the achievement of a durable, comprehensive Mideast peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 4, 1902

PARIS—"European rulers and finance kings." Yesterday's dispatches from Berlin told of the meeting between Kaiser Wilhelm and J. Pierpont Morgan, under the title "The Emperor and the Corsair." It is a sign of the times, the proof that the world is becoming more "solidary," Mr. Morgan's phrase. "I saw the Kaiser and I liked him," does not mean that the meeting came to nothing. Au contraire.

Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1927

PARIS—Commander Richard E. Byrd predicted last night that within ten years there would be regular commercial trans-Atlantic flying, regardless of season or weather conditions. He made this statement in an interview at the Hotel Continental in reply to a question on whether flying across the Atlantic was feasible during the winter. "Very definitely," he said, "trans-Atlantic flights are coming."



'World Population to Double Again Before 21st Century. (Nexis Item).'

The Logic of Illogic in France

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Among French political characteristics now obtruding increasingly as the electoral season approaches are an obsession with logic, especially that derived from formulations of the philosopher Descartes, and a tacit recognition that this pleasant country functions comfortably only with a strong leader at the helm.

Both traits are involved in preparations for the 1978 legislative elections, where current indications are that a coalition of Socialists and Communists, theoretically bound by a "common program," will win a parliamentary majority and the right to name a government under the umbrella of President Giscard d'Estaing.

But in the land of Cartesian logic—called "intellectual terrorism" by Alain Peyrefitte, a brilliant French minister—this kind of compromise familiar elsewhere is hard to achieve. Thus, the French have always found it easier to draft new constitutions than to amend the one they have. France made the adjustment from great empire to secondary power with remarkable ease for two reasons: First, because it has an industrious, bright, realistic population and a happily well-balanced economy (except for energy resources); second, because the most fundamental adjustments were made under the guidance of a very strong leader, De Gaulle.

De Gaulle shrewdly managed to play right against left and Moscow against the then Russianophile French Communists. He had an idea of where he wanted to go and how to get there. Giscard—whose name resembles the archaic French word for "cunning," giscard—has unfortunately manifested more good intentions than good results.

Started Climbing Early

Highly intelligent, ambitious, he started to climb the ladder early and was brought into power largely through the manipulations of Michel Poniatowski, former interior minister who has now been put to pasture. The President was finally persuaded that Poniatowski was a bad and losing influence. Giscard sought to accelerate the transition from French reliance on agriculture to advanced industrialism and he promised a reform program that has been largely swayed by both left and right. Meanwhile, unemployment rises, production falls, and France flows to foreign safe havens.

Investment is inadequate. About half the national wealth is owned by a tenth of the population. Corruption is far from unknown. There is a return of restless symptoms among the youth. And the mixture of almost chauvinistic nationalism with participation in the Common Market and the North Atlantic Treaty seems paradoxical to any non-Frenchman. When Brezhnev was recently here, the Communists about France's "forward strategy" in the military domain, a strategy that eludes NATO experts. Moreover, both the right and left coalitions appear to be preparing for their coming contest by developing private civil wars. Giscard and his first prime minister, Jacques Chirac, barely speak. Chirac controls the largest "pro-government" element, the Gaullists. The "common program" is a similar mess. Mitterrand denounces the Communists as "demagogic." They call him "arrogant." The Socialists are France's single largest party

at least partly because they have tied the Communists to them. Mitterrand insists any other policy would have reversed the relative Communist and Socialist positions here as in Italy. Even the basic fractions on each side of the divide are fragmented. There is a Socialist radical-left group known as "CERES," and a pro-Soviet element among Communists. And the minority center on which both Giscard and Chirac depend for ultimate backing, is itself bickering.

Political prejudices of the French are relatively impervious. Chirac, when very young, was on the far left. Mitterrand on the far right. De Gaulle used to say every Frenchman is, has been, or will be a Gaullist. In fact there is a basic but ill-defined centrist yearning which can be relied upon to express its desires—if attracted by a dynamic leader.

This vague center, indeed, includes supporters of Giscard, Chirac and Mitterrand, who are closer in their aspirations than seems to be the case. But someone has to magnetize them. Giscard has named Prime Minister Raymond Barre "leader" of the majority but, although an excellent premier, he lacks charismatic appeal.

As for Giscard himself, his constitutional term in office expires only in 1981. He insists he will remain—trying to exercise ultimate executive power—no matter who wins the elections, even, presumably, working with a potential Prime Minister Mitterrand.

Well, that isn't wholly possible. After a shaky start both might expect themselves as "centrists" after all, the one to the left of his ally, Chirac, the other to the right of his ally, Communist Georges Marchais.

Letters

Leaving the ILO

The United States would never live down the calamity of quitting the ILO, surmised in your leader of yesterday (JHT, June 30). "Wasn't Watergate and the secret bombing of Cambodia enough?"

As a founding member of the United Nations, the United States is morally and legally bound by the principles and obligations of the Charter, including: "To establish conditions under which justice and the respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

Because some other members of the ILO do not live up to these solemn commitments, that is no excuse for a world power like the United States to scuttle one of the UN's most valuable and successful agencies.

At this date, 5,000 treaties have been ratified by the ILO's total membership in the form of international conventions, covering the whole realm of social progress, including the working conditions of nurses and other hospital staff, agreed at the Conference that has just ended here. These international labor agreements are an essential part of the United States' repeated commitments to help the developing world onto its feet.

Every ship that docks at a U.S. port carrying uranium, oil, copper or coffee from poorer countries is manned by seamen and crew whose working conditions and labor rights are protected by conventions, some of which the U.S. has signed. A thousand links with poor and less affluent people are forged between them and the ILO in the field of employment and living standards.

How can the majority votes at an annual gathering of government, labor and business leaders, plus the strident voices of anxious delegates from less advantaged countries, impel the U.S.A. into a course of action designed to cripple and possibly bankrupt an international social code of labor rights that has taken half a century of devoted and dedicated service to build? Who is setting up a double standard?

JAMES AVERY JOYCE, Geneva.

Israeli Torture

Itzhak Eldan, press attaché of the Israeli Embassy, Paris, seems to be implying (June 24) that the Inquest team of London's Sunday Times was lying in its report on Israeli tortures of Arab prisoners. Their article was based on a five-month on-the-spot research, and was most carefully documented and conservatively written. If Mr. Eldan believes Inquest was lying or inventing, why doesn't he say so in a manly fashion instead of hiding behind the cloak of Colin Legum's "more favorable" comments in an earlier edition of the Observer?

Mr. Begin was miffed because the Sunday Times did not show him the Inquest article before publication. Indeed, one can imagine that he would have requested a few changes!

PATRICIA "GHS" SMITH, Moncourt, France.

Pressure Groups

There have been many articles in the press recently about one man, one vote with respect to certain parts of Africa. I should like to see it applied to the United States.

During the elections, this rule applies. After the elections, however, our elected representatives in many cases appear to base their actions on the expressed beliefs of certain people, like Mr. Nader, and certain pressure groups, like the Sierra Club. None of these are elected by the public as a whole. In many cases they are self-appointed, and although they claim, for example to be "consumers' advocates," the truth is that they represent only a very small fraction of the public—and that.

I object strongly to these people and groups claiming to represent me and I object extremely strongly to Congress telling me what I should and should not do based on these people's beliefs.

Carter Seeks 'Balance' in Foreign Policy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Scarcely had Jimmy Carter insisted he was having "no second thoughts" about his "aggressive" pursuit of Soviet human rights when he confessed that his stand had created "a greater obstacle to... common goals, like in SALT, than I had anticipated." Second thoughts?

No. He is said to think—here's the big picture—that Vietnam and Watergate, and the "decline-of-the-West" gloom in the mid-70s air, had created an "imbalance" that dispirited Americans and tempted the Russians to see if they couldn't cash in politically on it. They had to be disabused of that notion. With the country regaining unity and confidence, Carter felt he could seek out a "more advantageous" relationship with Moscow.

This would require a change, he reportedly thought, in the perceptions of the American people. It would also take a change in Russian perceptions. It might not be an easy or happy experience for the Russians and it would take them time to "accommodate" and there was a risk they would see our new approach as aggressive, but we would give them the time and we would assure them their vital interests were not being threatened. And they would come on them to see eventually that their own best interests would be served.

SALT Proposal

Human rights is just one component of the new "offensive," which is psychological as well as political. "There's a deep-cut SALT proposal, and the various political initiatives," Carter knew human rights would be tough for the Russians to swallow. When he said his stand had given them more trouble than he had anticipated, he'd just been looking at some fresh government reports that explained why the Russians are so sensitive. Reports on what? "Off the record."

Anyway, there's no close correlation between our pursuit of rights and the intensity of their reaction. We haven't tried to provoke them; quite the contrary, especially recently. They're reacting more to the general shift in relations. "They're having troubles in Africa, for instance. In Angola, the Cubans have put down two coups launched by people more pro-Soviet than the government, and they're fumbling in the Horn, and we're making progress in Nigeria."

But admittedly, the human rights thing is central. It does more than touch their handful of dissidents. It plays into their deepening "nationality" or ethnic problem. It complicates their life in Eastern Europe. It makes Eurocommunism more Euro.

So much for what is said about the President's thinking. What do I make of it?

It's an intriguing view, more integrated and comprehensive than I'd realized, bolder, tending to the arbitrary, far from reassuring.

The President's key idea seems to be "balance." It's a condition of greater advantage for American values and interests, and of fair treatment, his safety. If they can come to see it that way, for the Russians, it doesn't necessarily mean things are to get better between us, as détente promised. It finesse that question.

Carter thinks that American traditions and institutions are timeless (especially technology) make us a stronger country over the long haul, and that the Soviet Union's vulnerability to dissent and ethnic and economic tensions and its lack of a value system supporting real creativity make them relatively weaker.

"Human rights" is not just a matter of personal moralism and propaganda. It's shorthand for a policy of profound if subtle poking into the most sensitive sectors of Soviet society. The Soviet bloc and the would-be Soviet orbit. It's a once the key lever and the time bomb of his overall approach.

Carter, who unapologetically terms his rights campaign "aggressive," is a big-stakes bargainer, a hardliner, a gambler. He drive on rights and his SALT pitch are tough for the Russians. His Mideast and southern Africa initiatives are framed to slow Moscow's spending on Cuba (and in another sense, China) as meant to chip them off the Soviet bloc.

Strategy at Home

His political strategy at home: to conciliate the conservatives, co-opt the liberals, rally the patriots across a broad spectrum and hold the package together long enough—perhaps another year or two—to induce the Russians to concede they can't outflank him as of old by running to the Congress, the businessmen or the Friday-cas doves.

National security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski dominates Carter's historical/global thinking. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is the chief in arms and arms control strategy. CIA director Stansfield Turner provides intelligence service. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is the firm's lawyer. United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young is Africa brunt manager.

In sum, the foreign-policy pattern of this administration is set. Carter is deeply committed even to those elements, such as human rights, that are causing collateral trouble and drawing fire. Sumner won't make much difference on way or the other because Carter's mind is set on where he wants to go and how he wants to get there. He thinks he's riding wave of logic, if not history. I think we have another President taking us on a roller coaster.

The last time this method was tried—Prohibition—it was a resounding failure in everything except establishing organized crime. I predict that the present experiment will also fail in every way except that of ruining the country's well-being.

R.F. SAXE, Venetie-le-Haut, France.

Werner von Braun

I was most disappointed by the editorial of The Washington Post (JHT, June 24) about Werner von Braun. It seeks to explain his work for Germany and the United States as solely the result of his fascination for rockets.

I doubt that a great shift in political outlook was required by the transfer from German to U.S. military work. Mr. von Braun did not just "happen" to surrender to the Americans. However, I will set aside such questions in order to, for the sake of argument, accept the editorial's "simple answer."

In contrast to what the editorial implies, the "simple answer" is not a satisfactory excuse. It did not require too much acumen to figure out what Hitler would do with V-2 rockets, and Mr. von Braun's "academic" interests do not justify his work on them. Scientists, like everybody else, are accountable to society for the impact of their activities.

Von Braun's case is gross, but unfortunately not uniquely so. For example, almost no branch of scientific endeavor can escape responsibility for the horrible military and counterinsurgency research done under the auspices

of the Pentagon now and in the recent past.

Scientists are gradually becoming aware that the use of the products of their effort is governed not by the fine intention many bring to their work, but by the priorities of the financial governmental institution that funds and controls their research. Unfortunately, most are too quick to fault their "world idealism" and too reluctant to confront those in control.

In its shameful editorial The Washington Post, instead of encouraging thoughtful scientists to express themselves publicly, gives further support to the type of platitudes many scientists use to rationalize their position.

MICHAEL J. BRUN, Monich.

Honor and Function

In the article "Rites at Val Can: Will Canonize John N. Mann," (JHT, June 18) Russell Chandler states: "Christianity is not the only religion."

Heer, shrink. In Islam, the functions of saints are similar. How on earth can anyone find a link between these misleading and "contradictory" phrases used for comparing two completely different sort of thought. I do not think Mr. Chandler can fail to understand the difference between "honoring a saint and function of a saint."

And who told him that Islam there is such a thing organized fortune spending at lavish canonizations?

RAFAAT-ALSHAIKH, Luxembourg.

rocommunism Divides Parties

alian Reds End Soviet Visit,
ote Continuing Differences

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 3 (NYT).—An Italian Communist delegation returned today from talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow and indicated the two parties' differences Eurocommunism were continuing.

The head of the Italian group, Carlo Pajetta, said on arrival that he and his two travel companions had impressed on hosts in the Kremlin that

the Communist parties of Western Europe were acting on "our own autonomous decisions."

He avoided the term Eurocommunism, which lately has been widely used to describe the tendency in some Western Communist parties to stress independence of Moscow. The Italian Communist party, with 1.7 million members, is the strongest of all Marxist movements in the West.

Mr. Pajetta, a member of the Italian Communist party directorate, also said that his delegation had discussed the problem of dissidents in Eastern European countries, the situation in Czechoslovakia and the recent Moscow attack on Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist leader, during the Kremlin talks.

"Different positions on more than one point certainly remain," Mr. Pajetta remarked. He insisted that there had been no rupture between the Soviet and Italian Communist parties and suggested it was a good thing that "debates, discussions and polemics should occur."

Mr. Pajetta was accompanied on the trip to Moscow by two other members of his party's directorate, Paolo Bubbico and Emanuele Macaluso. All three men are members of the Italian Parliament.

The three from Rome met with a high-level group in the Kremlin—Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Politburo and the Soviet Union's ranking ideologist; Boris Ponomarev, who is in charge of relations with Communist parties abroad; and Vadim Zagladin, a deputy to Mr. Ponomarev.

A statement issued in Moscow at the end of the talks yesterday read like a formal communiqué following a conference of diplomats from two sovereign states rather than between "fraternal parties."

The Moscow text said that the "viewpoints on a vast range of questions of mutual interest" had been exchanged and that the two parties had "expounded their respective considerations."

Generie Expression
The statement declared that periodic meetings between Soviet and Italian Communist leaders were desirable but pointedly failed to speak of an accord beyond a generic expression of agreement on the need for international détente and the reduction of armaments.

Mr. Pajetta made it plain that there had been tense moments during the conversations.

He said his delegation had told his hosts that the Soviet publication Novoye Vremya had criticized the Spanish Communist party leader, Mr. Carrillo, "doesn't favor discussion." Mr. Pajetta said that Soviet officials had affirmed that the criticism of Mr. Carrillo did not mean "the start of an attack on the Spanish Communist party, let alone on any other Communist parties."

Mr. Carrillo had caused anger in Moscow by a book charging that some aspects of the Soviet system were undemocratic.

Mr. Pajetta also indicated that his party during the Moscow talks had restated its reservations concerning the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union and in other Eastern Communist countries, particularly in Czechoslovakia.

Challenge by Hungary
BUDAPEST, July 3 (UPI).—Hungary, which rebelled against the Soviet Union 21 years ago, said yesterday that every Communist party in Europe has the "right" to choose its own path of development—a direct challenge to Moscow.

"The European Communist and workers parties have to act under different circumstances and conditions," the party newspaper Nepszabadsag said. "It is certainly their right to apply the Marxist ideas that suit these circumstances best."



FETE ACCOMPLI—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau pulls his son Sacha along and keeps a grip on Michel with the aid of balloons during Canada Day festivities in Ottawa Friday. Canada, worried about unity because of growing talk about secession by Quebec, spent \$3.5 million on the celebration of the nation's 110th birthday anniversary. A thunderstorm at dusk and dampened activities.



The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre giving benediction to large crowd in Nice yesterday.

Lefebvre Assists at Mass in Casino at Nice

NICE, July 3 (AP).—The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, who is in danger of being excommunicated by the Catholic Church, helped celebrate mass today before an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 persons in one of the biggest casinos on the Riviera.

"We are a little like the church of the catacombs," Archbishop Lefebvre said when asked if he was upset that the mass was

being celebrated in the Palais de la Méditerranée. "We are hunted everywhere. So we are forced to do as the priests during the [French] Revolution who had to hide to say the mass. We call to our friends. Look at this room. It is almost as beautiful as a cathedral."

The mass, held five days after the archbishop ordained 14 priests in his seminary in Ecône, Switzerland, and celebrated by one of them, the Rev. Jacques Seullot, took place on the landing at the top of a grand staircase in the main hall leading to the gambling rooms.

A closed-circuit television system was installed to allow those in the back of the hall to see the ceremony. Observers said the traditionalists chose the casino, on the Promenade des Anglais, because they wanted to attract a large crowd.

In a 30-minute homily, the archbishop repeated his attacks on Vatican reforms, ecumenism and socialism.

"How can one still know the difference between truth and error?" he asked. "Is it by questioning and denouncing ecumenical conferences, where one mixes religions and gives the impression that there is no difference between Catholicism and Protestantism?"

"We are in total confusion. The holy Catholic Church alone possesses the truth. We are accused of wanting to separate from Rome. This is not true. We are Romans. We ask only of the Pope to be the successor of Peter."

Rightist Tracts
At the conclusion of the mass, rightist militants, apparently sympathetic with the archbishop's movement, distributed tracts in the casino.

The Pope has suspended Archbishop Lefebvre from priestly functions. On his arrival in Nice yesterday, the archbishop, 71, said he did not think "that the rupture was consummated with Rome. But if that does happen, I will take no account of a decision of excommunication. I don't think the Pope explicitly said me. If ever that happens, I'll take no account of it."

Pope Ignores Acts
VATICAN CITY, July 3 (Reuters).—Pope Paul again ignored the archbishop's defiance today and spoke instead of the problem of crime.

Begin Faces Clash Over Auto Death In Sect Dispute
BNAI BRAK, Israel, July 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin's religious-based government headed for its first confrontation with the Labor party and a smaller opposition faction yesterday over the death of a jeep driver at a Sabbath barrier.

The Labor party chairman, Shimon Peres, called for an urgent debate in the Knesset over the incident and pledged the support of the party to nonreligious residents of the religious community of Bnai Brak in their fight "to prevent religious coercion." The leftist Sheela bloc also called for a debate.

Mr. Begin's coalition depends on the National Religious and the ultraorthodox Agudat Israel parties for its majority in parliament.

The 22-year-old driver died when he ran into a chain barrier blocking the southern entrance to Bnai Brak.

The closing of the street sparked clashes between observant and nonobservant Jews in the community.

Cost Calculated On Sea Pollution
ATHENS, July 3 (UPI).—Experts from 16 Mediterranean coastal countries say it will cost about \$5 billion to improve pollution control and insure survival of the sea during the next 20 years.

"The equivalent of about \$5 billion will need to be invested in means to improve the disposal of wastes in the sea or alternatively to reclaim and re-use these wastes," Dr. Alexander Gild said. He manages an environmental pollution control project in Athens.

The five-day meeting, sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the World Health Organization, recommended the creation of a code to guide engineers, scientists and government planners in effective, economical pollution control.

A big part of the problem is that many smaller firms are not audited by anyone. They may have a local accountant, or even a bookkeeper, who comes in once in a while to keep things in order, but they don't do a real audit," Mr. Provisor says.

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Dutch Appear to Have Forgiven Prince

Bernhard Emerges From Depths of Scandal

By John Vinocur

THE HAGUE, July 3 (AP).—Ten months after his official disgrace in the Lockheed scandal, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has re-emerged with surprising self-assurance.

His "business skills" won him the 1977 man-of-the-year award of Dutch exporters. The appearance of the prince, who became 65 on Wednesday, at a recent film opening, clear in hand, turned into a flashbulb and TV event. Pools of private citizens show that the Dutch are warmly greeting the prince's increasing activities.

The country appears to have forgotten the details of Prince Bernhard's involvement in the Lockheed affair, which a government report said compromised the nation's reputation. According to the disclosures last year, the prince solicited \$4 million to \$6 million in sales commissions from Lockheed.

"He is not a Nixon or an Agnew for us, but somebody we have known for 35 years, a war hero, a good father, a man who has done immense good for his country," said Teunis Middlekoop, assistant director of the Netherlands Export Association, whose 440 member firms voted unanimously to present Prince Bernhard its award for export promotion.

"Certain Context"
"Foreigners may laugh or see some irony in our giving the award to the prince," Mr. Middlekoop said. "But we haven't received a negative phone call or letter. You must see the prince's transaction in a certain context. If the prince made a mistake, that's painful, but everything was for Holland."

When Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl ruled out a criminal investigation of the prince's activities last year, saying he had already suffered drastic consequences, only 2 of the 143 members of parliament challenged the action. During the Dutch election campaign in May, the issue of the prince's business dealings or his relationship with the government never came up.

The generally held explanation for the favorable attitude toward Prince Bernhard is that it seems to fit in with the Dutch traditions of compromise and tolerance. He is a member of the House of Representatives, and many of his countrymen thought "the prince made a stupid error but nothing beyond what businessmen do all the time. I think there's good reason to suppose that's what Bernhard thinks himself."

The immediate result was that his role as inspector general of the armed forces was ended and he was nudged into resigning from his seats on the boards of KLM, the national airline, Fokker aircraft and the Hoogovens steel industry.

During the next months, he gave up his posts at the head of the World Wildlife Fund and the Bilderberg consultative group, a private association of Western



Prince Bernhard

According to the findings of a special investigation committee, the German-born husband of Queen Juliana solicited sales commissions from Lockheed for the use of his influence on the prospective sales of anti-submarine planes to the Netherlands. Lockheed balked at the amount referred to by the prince in a letter and the deal fell through.

"Christmas Presents"
On another occasion, however, Lockheed's vice-chairman, Carl Kotchian, said that \$1.1 million was paid to Prince Bernhard to promote sales to the Dutch armed forces. The prince acknowledged receiving \$100,000 of Lockheed money and claimed he distributed it as "Christmas presents."

The prince asserted he never got the \$1 million, although the committee reported that Lockheed assumed he did.

On the basis of the report last August, the government officially deplored the prince's activities, saying he "showed himself open to dishonorable requests and offers" and "allowed himself to be tempted to take initiatives which were completely unacceptable."

The immediate result was that his role as inspector general of the armed forces was ended and he was nudged into resigning from his seats on the boards of KLM, the national airline, Fokker aircraft and the Hoogovens steel industry.

During the next months, he gave up his posts at the head of the World Wildlife Fund and the Bilderberg consultative group, a private association of Western

alliance leaders, whose members often were his friends and business contacts.

It was thought at first that the prince would probably drop from sight, waiting out the years until his 66-year-old wife abdicated in favor of Princess Beatrix. Although he retained more than 300 posts, such as the chairmanship of youth and cultural organizations and honorary private in the 503d Airborne Combat Group of Kemmick, it seemed they would have little appeal for him after his more high-powered existence.

Changed Mind
But what looked like a clear expression of willingness by the public to forgive and forget following the prince's expression of regret about errors in judgment may have changed his mind.

A television poll taken two days after his disgrace showed that 71 per cent of those canvassed retained their previous favorable opinion of him. A month later, another poll indicated that almost half the population saw no reason why the prince should be required to relinquish his jobs. And when an automatic cost-of-living index provision increased his salary this year by \$47,700 to \$335,400, there was silence in parliament and no critical comment.

When he began to appear publicly again, Prince Bernhard found that his relationship with the government had changed. In the old days, much of his business dealing occurred during what he schedule referred to as "private visits"—times when the government had little actual control over what he was saying or whom he was seeing.

Now the prince lists all his proposed activities, except those of an obvious family nature, for approval by the Premier's office.

Premier's Hand
"I wouldn't call him unindicted now but he realizes he's condemned to eating out of the Premier's hand," said Harry van Wijnen, political editor of the newspaper Het Parool. "He's well accepted in the Netherlands, that's true, but he realizes he's a bit of a pariah on the world scene—and that's what always counted for him, staying up front with the real movers and doers."

Gus van der Wiel, the spokesman for the Cabinet, said the prince, insisted that he saw no change in the prince's style or attitudes.

"People here don't want to talk about the affair anymore. The prince's agenda is filled months in advance," he said.

Walter Dowling, Ex-Envoy of U.S. In Bonn, Is Dead

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3 (AP).—Walter Dowling, 72, former U.S. ambassador to West Germany who defied the Soviet Union by traveling through Communist-held East Berlin in 1960, died Friday.

Mr. Dowling began his diplomatic career in 1933 and was posted in Oslo, Lisbon, Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Seoul, Vienna and Washington. He became a career ambassador in 1962.

In September, 1960, while Mr. Dowling was ambassador to West Germany, the East Germans threatened to close their section of the city to foreign diplomats. The next day, Mr. Dowling rode in his official limousine to the border, presented his credentials and ordered his chauffeur to drive on. The East German guard stepped back and the ambassador toured East Berlin's streets for 30 minutes.

From 1963 to 1969, Mr. Dowling was director general of the Atlantic Institute in Paris. Since his retirement in 1969, he taught at Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

Court in Ireland Ends Ban on Book On Contraception

DUBLIN, July 3 (Reuters).—A High Court judge has overruled an official ban on a contraceptive advice booklet which the Irish censorship board had classified as indecent or obscene.

The decision could open the way for the lifting of bans on hundreds of other books, including many on contraception, legal sources here said.

The booklet was sold for four years before being banned in November in the predominantly Catholic republic, where it is legal to import contraceptives for personal use but illegal to sell or distribute them.

Justice Liam Hamilton said that the ban was null and void because the authors and the publishers involved had not been told that their publication was under examination.

He agreed to a three-week stay of execution of his ruling so there will be a delay before the booklet, which lists available methods of contraception, can go on sale again.

Vietnamese Arrest British Accountant

LONDON, July 3 (Reuters).—The Vietnamese have arrested a Briton, Richard White, in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, the Foreign Office said last night.

Mr. White, 52, an unmarried accountant, was arrested seven weeks ago for action detrimental to security and order, the British Embassy in Hanoi was told.

U.S. to Build \$10-Million Windmill

CLEVELAND, July 3 (UPI).—The Boeing Engineering and Construction Co. has been selected to design and build the world's largest windmill at a cost of about \$10 million, the government said yesterday.

With blades 300 feet in diameter, it will be designed for sites with a mean wind speed of 14 miles an hour and will be used to test a 2.5-megawatt electrical generating system. It will be built in late 1979.

61 Hungarians Jailed For Adulterating Wine

BUDAPEST, July 3 (AP).—Sixty-one persons were found guilty by a court at Szekesfehervar, Hungary, of adulteration of wine over a prolonged period. They were sentenced to jail terms, the Hungarian government journal Magyar Hirlap reported.

Their leader, Josef Szoke, 27, of Békéscsaba, former head of the wine concentrates plant of a Hungarian Vineyards Export Co. branch section, was given a maximum 13-year sentence.

The others were given terms ranging from several months to 10 years. The men stole wine concentrates to produce extra quantities of wine for sale illegally for their own benefit.

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS Train and Ship Service

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 0440 267, 0440 268, 0440 269, 0440 270, 0440 271, 0440 272, 0440 273, 0440 274, 0440 275, 0440 276, 0440 277, 0440 278, 0440 279, 0440 280, 0440 281, 0440 282, 0440 283, 0440 284, 0440 285, 0440 286, 0440 287, 0440 288, 0440 289, 0440 290, 0440 291, 0440 292, 0440 293, 0440 294, 0440 295, 0440 296, 0440 297, 0440 298, 0440 299, 0440 300, 0440 301, 0440 302, 0440 303, 0440 304, 0440 305, 0440 306, 0440 307, 0440 308, 0440 309, 0440 310, 0440 311, 0440 312, 0440 313, 0440 314, 0440 315, 0440 316, 0440 317, 0440 318, 0440 319, 0440 320, 0440 321, 0440 322, 0440 323, 0440 324, 0440 325, 0440 326, 0440 327, 0440 328, 0440 329, 0440 330, 0440 331, 0440 332, 0440 333, 0440 334, 0440 335, 0440 336, 0440 337, 0440 338, 0440 339, 0440 340, 0440 341, 0440 342, 0440 343, 0440 344, 0440 345, 0440 346, 0440 347, 0440 348, 0440 349, 0440 350, 0440 351, 0440 352, 0440 353, 0440 354, 0440 355, 0440 356, 0440 357, 0440 358, 0440 359, 0440 360, 0440 361, 0440 362, 0440 363, 0440 364, 0440 365, 0440 366, 0440 367, 0440 368, 0440 369, 0440 370, 0440 371, 0440 372, 0440 373, 0440 374, 0440 375, 0440 376, 0440 377, 0440 378, 0440 379, 0440 380, 0440 381, 0440 382, 0440 383, 0440 384, 0440 385, 0440 386, 0440 387, 0440 388, 0440 389, 0440 390, 0440 391, 0440 392, 0440 393, 0440 394, 0440 395, 0440 396, 0440 397, 0440 398, 0440 399, 0440 400, 0440 401, 0440 402, 0440 403, 0440 404, 0440 405, 0440 406, 0440 407, 0440 408, 0440 409, 0440 410, 0440 411, 0440 412, 0440 413, 0440 414, 0440 415, 0440 416, 0440 417, 0440 418, 0440 419, 0440 420, 0440 421, 0440 422, 0440 423, 0440 424, 0440 425, 0440 426, 0440 427, 0440 428, 0440 429, 0440 430, 0440 431, 0440 432, 0440 433, 0440 434, 0440 435, 0440 436, 0440 437, 0440 438, 0440 439, 0440 440, 0440 441, 0440 442, 0440 443, 0440 444, 0440 445, 0440 446, 0440 447, 0440 448, 0440 449, 0440 450, 0440 451, 0440 452, 0440 453, 0440 454, 0440 455, 0440 456, 0440 457, 0440 458, 0440 459, 0440 460, 0440 461, 0440 462, 0440 463, 0440 464, 0440 465, 0440 466, 0440 467, 0440 468, 0440 469, 0440 470, 0440 471, 0440 472, 0440 473, 0440 474, 0440 475, 0440 476, 0440 477, 0440 478, 0440 479, 0440 480, 0440 481, 0440 482, 0440 483, 0440 484, 0440 485, 0440 486, 0440 487, 0440 488, 0440 489, 0440 490, 0440 491, 0440 492, 0440 493, 0440 494, 0440 495, 0440 496, 0440 497, 0440 498, 0440 499, 0440 500, 0440 501, 0440 502, 0440 503, 0440 504, 0440 505, 0440 506, 0440 507, 0440 508, 0440 509, 0440 510, 0440 511, 0440 512, 0440 513, 0440 514, 0440 515, 0440 516, 0440 517, 0440 518, 0440 519, 0440 520, 0440 521, 0440 522, 0440 523, 0440 524, 0440 525, 0440 526, 0440 527, 0440 528, 0440 529, 0440 530, 0440 531, 0440 532, 0440 533, 0440 534, 0440 535, 0440 536, 0440 537, 0440 538, 0440 539, 0440 540, 0440 541, 0440 542, 0440 543, 0440 544, 0440 545, 0440 546, 0440 547, 0440 548, 0440 549, 0440 550, 0440 551, 0440 552, 0440 553, 0440 554, 0440 555, 0440 556, 0440 557, 0440 558, 0440 559, 0440 560, 0440 561, 0440 562, 0440 563, 0440 564, 0440 565, 0440 566, 0440 567, 0440 568, 0440 569, 0440 570, 0440 571, 0440 572, 0440 573, 0440 574, 0440 575, 0440 576, 0440 577, 0440 578, 0440 579, 0440 580, 0440 581, 0440 582, 0440 583, 0440 584, 0440 585, 0440 586, 0440 587, 0440 588, 0440 589, 0440 590, 0440 591, 0440 592, 0440 593, 0440 594, 0440 595, 0440 596, 0440 597, 0440 598, 0440 599, 0440 600, 0440 601, 0440 602, 0440 603, 0440 604, 0440 605, 0440 606, 0440 607, 0440 608, 0440 609, 0440 610, 0440 611, 0440 612, 0440 613, 0440 614, 0440 615, 0440 616, 0440 617, 0440 618, 0440 619, 0440 620, 0440 621, 0440 622, 0440 623, 0440 624, 0440 625, 0440 626, 0440 627, 0440 628, 0440 629, 0440 630, 0440 631, 0440 632, 0440 633, 0440 634, 0440 635, 0440 636, 0440 637, 0440 638, 0440 639, 0440 640, 0440 641, 0440 642, 0440 643, 0440 644, 0440 645, 0440 646, 0440 647, 0440 648, 0440 649, 0440 650, 0440 651, 0440 652, 0440 653, 0440 654, 0440 655, 0440 656, 0440 657, 0440 658, 0440 659, 0440 660, 0440 661, 0440 662, 0440 663, 0440 664, 0440 665, 0440 666, 0440 667, 0440 668, 0440 669, 0440 670, 0440 671, 0440 672, 0440 673, 0440 674, 0440 675, 0440 676, 0440 677, 0440 678, 0440 679, 0440 680, 0440 681, 0440 682, 0440 683, 0440 684, 0440 685, 0440 686, 0440 687, 0440 688, 0440 689, 0440 690, 0440 691, 0440 692, 0440 693, 0440 694, 0440 695, 0440 696, 0440 697, 0440 698, 0440 699, 0440 700, 0440 701, 0440 702, 0440 703, 0440 704, 0440 705, 0440 706, 0440 707, 0440 708, 0440 709, 0440 710, 0440 711, 0440 712, 0440 713, 0440 714, 0440 715, 0440 716, 0440 717, 0440 718, 0440 719, 0440 720, 0440 721, 0440 722, 0440 723, 0440 724, 0440 725, 0440 726, 0440 727, 0440 728, 0440 729, 0440 730, 0440 731, 0440 732, 0440 733, 0440 734, 044

Euromarket

**Dollar Is on the Move Again,
But Eurobond Issues Are Firm**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 3 (UPI)—The dollar is on the move again on a world's foreign exchange markets.

The downdrift last week had effect on the Eurobond market, where prices of dollar issues the secondary market held in demand for new issues named strong.

For most bankers, it was clear that the dollar was being undervalued and was going to move out of dollar investments and/or limiting new commitments to "strong" currencies like the deutsche mark, Swiss franc and yen. Nevertheless, demand for DM bonds was described as "enormous."

Aside from the yen, which is daily viewed as being undervalued and ripe for an appreciation, economists offer differing views on the outlook for the dollar.

From its high early this year 2.4325 to the dollar to the singe cent last week of 2.3397, the mark has appreciated by some 10 percent against the dollar.

"The trend is irreversible," says economist for an international organization based here. The rate inflation in West Germany as assured by the cost-of-living index is rising at a 4-per-cent annual rate compared to the 7.2-per-cent annual rate last reported by Washington (although officials predict that the rise for the coming year will not exceed 6 per cent).

This wide difference in price

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—An easing in export business and expectations of a big soybean crop this year produced heavy selling that sent soybean, meal, and oil futures sharply lower last week.

The government reported on the slight downward turn in export business and also reported that average planted in soybeans this year totaled about 80 million acres. It was the highest number of plantings in history, and, with normal weather, could produce the highest crop on record.

The two sets of figures were set upon by "bears" in the market and prices fell quickly as buyers backed off. There was some temporary strength in old-crop deliveries in the complex, but it was short-lived.

Much of the weakness in the complex was translated into the selling of corn, wheat and oats futures. The weather, also a factor in the selling of soybeans, figured in active selling of grains. Reports from the field indicated that the midweek rains were most beneficial for corn, oats and spring wheat. For a time, the harvesting of winter wheat was delayed by heavy rains in the Southwest. Ice-dropper prices also turned lower at the end of the week.

The franc would have to appreciate by 16.5 per cent in the first year just to make up the difference on lost interest income from the higher return available on dollar investments. By the seventh year, the franc would have had to appreciate 22 per cent to make up for the difference.

The figures are sharply lower for deutsche mark bonds as compared to those on the Swiss franc issues. This accounts for the heavy demand noted last week for DM-denominated bonds, but, as noted above, did not detract from the appeal of dollar issues.

Reflecting the security value of both quality corporate issues as well as Dutch names in the market, Gilt-Brookers and AMEV, the Dutch insurance company, is also widely sought and the market anticipates that the \$30 million being sought by the company could easily be increased and the coupon lowered from the 8 1/4 per cent indicated. The 10-year loan has an average life of 5.5 years through the operation of a sinking fund starting in August of 1978.

Coming on offer this week is a \$15-million loan for Fiat, which is making its maiden voyage to the market. Acknowledging the unpopularity of Italian credits, the issue is being marketed as a Swiss credit. The actual borrower is a newly formed Dutch subsidiary, Fiat Finance Corp., which is wholly owned and guaranteed by International Holdings Fiat of Switzerland, which is the Italian automaker's foreign operations holding company and whose annual sales of 14 billion Swiss francs (\$5.7 billion) make it Switzerland's second largest company behind Nestlé.

The investments of the Swiss company are valued at 2.5 billion Swiss francs (estimated at cost value) and the contract for the issue ended the week at 101.

The U.S. Economic Scene
Steel Officials Confident of Strong Second Half

By Thomas E. Mullaney

PITTSBURGH, July 3 (UPI)—Steel officials are confident that the industry will achieve the 8 to 10-per-cent increase in shipments that it forecast after last week's good performance. Bookings last month were strong at an annual rate of about 15 billion pounds, according to Mr. Worth.

Elsewhere in the metals business, the situation is quite different. The U.S. copper industry, which for months has had bulging stocks of unsold metal and, consequently, weak prices, now also has a general labor strike.

The industry, however, is not distressed over it in view of poor business, heavy inventories, unsatisfactory price and profit levels and labor demands it deems unbearable under such circumstances.

Copper Outlook Bleak

Herbert Barchoff, chairman of Eastern Rolling Mills in New York, estimates that copper inventories have grown to 2 million to 2.25 million tons in the non-Communist world. "That's a very heavy inventory," he said. "It means a bleak picture for the foreseeable future."

The iron and steel scrap business also is in the doldrums, with sales slow and prices weakening from depressed levels. In the last week, prices fell \$2 to \$5 a ton on different grades of this critical steel-making material in some Midwest markets.

Meanwhile, a new steel-industry study issued in New York predicts scrap shortages of 11 million tons by 1982, but leading scrap dealers and their trade association in Washington challenged the findings.

In recent days, however, the major topic of discussion in Pittsburgh has been the gloomy financial reports of some of the smaller steel companies and the published analyses that predict a drop in new steel orders this July. They suggest conditions that appeared about this time last year. But the unanimous view of top steel executives here is that last year's experience—a progressive weakening of markets after mid-year—will not recur.

Prospects, Held Brighter

A half dozen top steel officials agreed that business prospects were stronger now than a year ago. They conceded that there had been a small decrease in orders.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 2

New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI)—After nearly a month of rising prices, the stock market bumped into a quick series of disquieting developments last week. As a result, the saying goes on Wall Street, "prices headed south."

The blue chips basically had a tough time, as illustrated by the action of the Dow Jones industrial average. Laden with basic-industry stocks, this average fell 17.05 points to 912.65, as the market ended the second quarter of the year. Meanwhile, volume on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 99.1 million shares, the heaviest turnover of this year.

At the beginning of the week, there was widespread conjecture that demand for steel would slump in the final half of this year. This did nothing for the morale of steel-company shareholders, especially after the nation's three leading producers—United States Steel, Bethlehem and Republic—traded at their lowest prices of the year.

Indicators Off

Rockwell International, prime contractor for the controversial strategic bomber, saw its common shares plunge more than 4 points and its \$4.75 convertible preferred stock plummet 10 1/2 points on Thursday in the initial reaction to the President's surprise decision to kill the B-1.

In the credit markets, the optimism that generally had prevailed since mid-May turned somewhat sour because of the action of a newly offered Treasury issue.

As the government's debt manager, the Treasury sold the 15-year bond issue on Tuesday at an average interest rate of 7.29 per cent. This rate was lower than bond dealers had expected several days earlier, reflecting a rash of aggressive bidding at the auction.

The new bonds, the 7 1/8s of 1992, traded as low as 98 30/32 late in the week. This was slightly more than a full point below the original price of 99 21/32. It worked out to a \$15-million paper loss on the \$1.5-billion issue.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the counter stock market. The high, low and last prices for the week ending July 3, 1977.

Symbol	High	Low	Last
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4
Westing	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4

100s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Westing	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4

200s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Westing	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4

300s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Westing	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4

400s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Westing	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4

500s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Westing	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4

600s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Westing	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Rockwell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
McDonnell	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4

700s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	145 1/4	144 3/4	145 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	40 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4
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Banque Bruxelles Lambert

Main balance-sheet items at March 31 (BF billion)

	1975-76	1976-77	Change
Balance-sheet total	381.6	428.8	+ 12.6 %
Deposits of customers (and medium-term notes)	207.8	248.9	+ 19.8 %
Deposits of banks (and of subsidiaries)	131.0	146.9	+ 12.1 %
Shareholders' equity	9.9 (1)	10.3 (2)	+ 3.5 %
Loans to private sector	140.6	152.2	+ 8.2 %
Loans to Belgian public sector	104.0	117.2	+ 12.7 %

(1) after distribution of the net profit of the financial year and including the subordinated loans totalling BF 3 billion.
(2) taking into account the capital increase of May 11, 1977, and the distribution of the net profit of the financial year decided by the annual general meeting of June 23, 1977.

Development of activities and improvement of profitability.
Net dividend increased from BF 40 to BF 60

1. Summary of the 1976-1977 financial year

The financial year ending on March 31, 1977, which took place in an unfavourable economic environment, may be resumed as follows:

- harmonious carrying out of the operational merger and of the integration of personnel and their activities
- continued growth of the Bank
- development of most activities, both those linked to the national market and those with an international orientation.

Increase of 7.7 % in the total of credits accorded to the private and public sectors; participation to the extent of BF 42.2 billion in the placing of loans by the public authorities.

Management or co-management of 33 international issues representing a total amount issued of nearly \$ 1.2 billion; increased contribution to the medium-term financing of capital goods exports, including major projects in South Korea, Kenya, Togo and the U.S.S.R.

- fighting off links with foreign partner banks in the international associations, Abcor, S.F.E. and S.F.O.M.
- reorganization of several subsidiaries and participations, notably in the banking sphere in Luxembourg - merger of Banque Internationale a Luxembourg and Banque Lambert-Luxembourg - and in Switzerland - merger of Banque de Bruxelles (Suisse) and Banque Lambert (Suisse) into Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Suisse) - as well as in leasing activities in Belgium (merger of Locabel, Multilma and Fininvest under the name of Locabel-Fininvest)
- deceleration of the rate of growth in overhead costs, which was the basis for a first step on the path of improving overall profitability.

Profit, before duties, taxes, depreciation and provisions, amounted to BF 1,992.4 million as against BF 1,854.4 million in 1975-76. After deduction of fiscal charges and amounts for depreciation and provisions, the financial year closed with a net profit of BF 594 million compared with BF 265.1 million in 1975-76. Account being taken of bank subsidiaries, the consolidated net profit for the past financial year was BF 668.8 million.

The annual general meeting, which was held on June 23, 1977, approved payment of the 3,300,000 shares issued before the recent capital increase (see below) of a dividend of BF 60, net of withholding tax, compared with BF 40 for the previous financial year.

2. Capital increase and reorganization

It will be recalled that the extraordinary general meeting of May 11, 1977, approved an increase of BF 3 billion in the shareholders' equity of the Bank, this being subscribed by Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert with the intention that this subscription be a substitute for the subordinated loans contracted in June 1975.

After this operation, there will be commenced, as already announced, the second phase of the plan aimed at setting up a group with a well balanced structure and a truly European dimension. This group will comprise two autonomous, operational entities, the Banque Bruxelles Lambert itself and the financial services company, Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert, which will hold virtually the entire capital of the financial services entity and that part of the capital (now about 45 %) of the banking entity which is not in the hands of the public.

The annual report is available on request from Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Avenue Marx 24, B - 1050 Brussels.

Chicago Options Table

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Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results

Buromarket

Continued from Page 7

loan provides that the loanable assets will be allowed to fall below Swiss francs.

loan is being considered as borrowing by the Swiss bank, whose regulations state that no more than 10 per cent of the loan may be sold in Switzerland.

ing gone this far to establish the Swiss identity of the bank, managers are setting a non-Italian coupon of 10 per cent on the five-year loan, and Sweden have both issued five-year notes with coupons of 7 1/2 per cent.

Both, however, are trading counts pushing the yield up to 7.8 per cent, indicating that while not trying to the market, it is aiming to at triple-A terms.

iso slated to be announced week is a \$40-million, 12-year loan for Selection Trust, a mining finance house, with a coupon of 9 per cent. A fund, operating after the year, cuts the average life to 5 years. The company, say, is in transition from being essentially a mining company to a mining company directly involved in mining minerals. Nevertheless, the single asset is an 8 1/2 per cent holding in Amstar, the used natural resources com-

all group assets are spread in the globe, with 42 per cent in North America, 22 per cent in Australia, 22 per cent in United Kingdom, 7 per cent in Continental Europe and 1 per cent in Africa (about 6 per cent in South Africa).

in the discussion stage of a 25-million, five-year loan from the Banque d'Algerie, the bank has sounded the market on a yield of 8 per cent and are still debating to offer it at a discount.

offer is Banque Nationale de Paris' \$50 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 7 5/8 per cent.

Issues priced last week included New Brunswick's \$50 million of seven-year, 8-per-cent notes. Issued at 99 1/2, they ended the week at 99 1/4. IU Overseas sold \$35 million of 10-year, 8 3/4-per-cent paper at par but the bonds fell to 98 3/4.

Waiting to be priced this week are the \$40 million for STET of Italy and \$40 million of convertible bonds for Mitsubishi Corp.

In the Canadian-dollar sector, Avco Financial Services is seeking \$20 million for five years at 9 1/2 per cent. Walter E. Heller just completed its \$20 million, seven-year loan which was priced at par with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. However, it was quoted at 98 3/4.

The DM sector is ablaze and the market is going through one of its rare periods of coupon cutting. The 50-million DM convertible for Minolta Camera is a sellout and the coupon will no doubt be cut to 5 3/4 from the indicated 6 per cent. Grand Metropolitan, which is seeking 60 million DM for seven years, has already cut the coupon on its straight-debt loan to 7 from the 7 1/4 per cent indicated.

Montreal, which is in the market for 150 million DM for 10 years, is considered likely to reduce its coupon to 7 from 7 1/4 per cent also.

Against this background, it is possible that the 200-million DM loan to be announced this week for Norway may carry a coupon of 5 3/4 instead of the 6 per cent that had been rumored on this five-year paper. However, its 6 1/4 of 1985 are currently yielding 6.16 per cent; to yield the same level, 5 3/4-per-cent notes would have to be issued at 98 1/4.

Mr. Curto said that he saw the "tremendous" capital goods orders improving, a moderate increase in plate business and a noticeable upturn in structural but not yet to the degree to signify a confirmation of the trend we believe is there."

Economic Scene

Continued from Page 7

days in the last two weeks because of the 8-per-cent price increase for flat-rolled products that went into effect on June 19. But they maintained that there was heavy buying early in the month to beat the price change.

The most bullish statement came from Robert Lauterbach, chairman of the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Co. which principally turns out steel products for the auto and appliance markets. He said:

"We saw some price buying ahead of the latest price change. That helped to make June business better than expected, and then there was a drop, but that is a seasonal thing anyway. Our order situation has already started to improve. I am sure the second half of the year will be better than the first half, and expect it will be better by 5 to 7 per cent. I am very heartened by the continuing strong trend of our orders."

In Cleveland, the Republic Steel Corp. also expressed confidence. A company statement said that Republic saw "little basis" for concern that the downward busi-

ness trend in the last half of 1976 would be repeated.

M.J. Curto, a vice-president of the United States Steel Corp., the industry leader, said that there was no major amount of hedge buying before the recent price increase, but that the company was "sticking 100 per cent" to its prediction that this year would turn out to be significantly better than last. The company expects total consumption to rise to 108.1 million tons from 103.8 million last year.

In the first six months, despite severe cold last winter, the nation's mills shipped more than 47 million tons, a gain of about 1 million tons from the same period last year, reflecting continued strong demand from the auto, appliance and housing industries and the start of better orders in the capital-goods part of the business.

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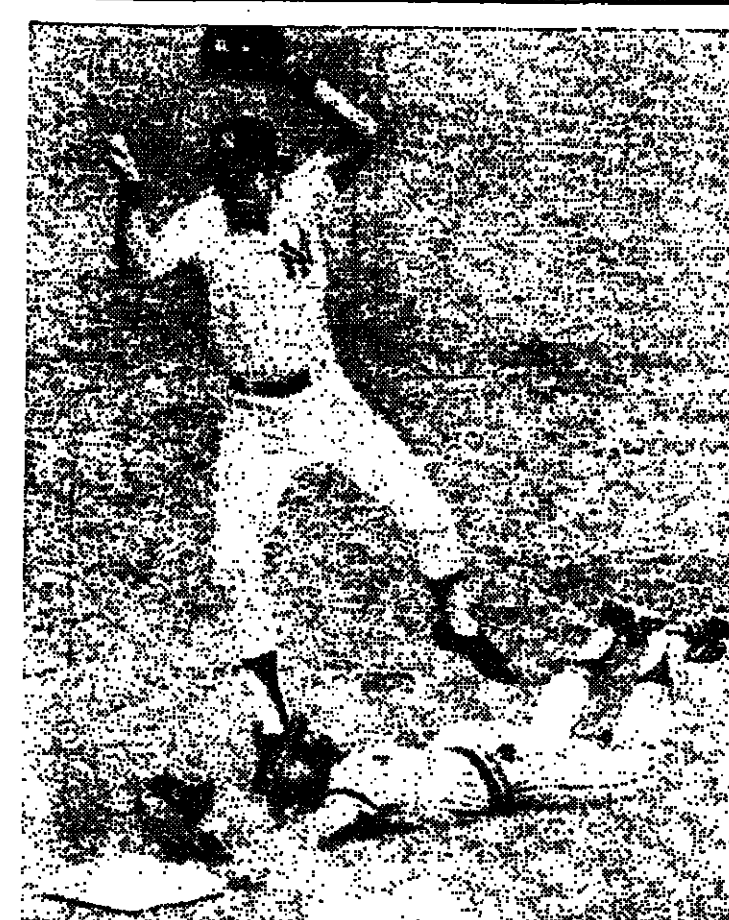
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NOT EVEN CLOSE—Phil Mankowski of the Detroit Tigers slides into third with a triple as Graig Nettles of the New York Yankees goes high for the ball.

Major League Standings

(Sunday's games not included.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Western Division					Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB		W	L	Pct	GB
New York	43	34	.558	—	Chicago	47	26	.644	—
Boston	41	33	.554	1 1/2	Philadelphia	42	33	.562	1 1/2
Baltimore	41	36	.530	2	St. Louis	43	32	.572	1 1/2
Cleveland	36	37	.487	5	Pittsburgh	39	36	.520	5 1/2
Milwaukee	37	39	.487	5 1/2	Montreal	33	42	.440	15
Detroit	35	43	.445	1 1/2	New York	31	45	.406	17 1/2
Toronto	25	46	.347	12 1/2					
Western Division					Western Division				
Chicago	42	32	.568	—	Los Angeles	52	26	.667	—
Minnesota	42	34	.553	1	Cincinnati	42	33	.562	1 1/2
Kansas City	40	35	.533	2 1/2	Houston	34	44	.438	1 1/2
California	38	37	.506	3 1/2	San Francisco	34	45	.430	18 1/2
Texas	35	38	.479	6	San Diego	32	45	.416	23
Oakland	34	41	.450	8 1/2	Atlanta	29	48	.377	22 1/2
Seattle	35	46	.433	10 1/2					
Friday's Results					Friday's Results				
Kansas City 12, Cleveland 2.					Montreal 6, New York 3 (1st).				
Texas 11, Toronto 1.					Montreal 5, New York 2 (2nd).				
Baltimore 6, Boston 2.					Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 6.				
Detroit 5, New York 1.					St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.				
Houston 5, Minnesota 2.					Houston 1, Atlanta 1.				
Oakland 2, California 6.					Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.				
Milwaukee 2, Seattle 1.					Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.				
Saturday's Results					Saturday's Results				
Toronto 10, Texas 7.					Montreal 4, New York 3.				
New York 6, Detroit 1.					Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3.				
Chicago 5, Minnesota 2.					St. Louis 10, Chicago 2.				
Kansas City 1, Cleveland 6.					Houston 3, Atlanta 1.				
Detroit 5, Boston 2.					Cincinnati 6, San Diego 2.				
Seattle 4, Milwaukee 1.					Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.				
Oakland 8, California 4.									
Sunday's Games					Sunday's Games				
Baltimore 12, Boston 8.					Montreal 4, New York 7.				
Chicago 6, Minnesota 0.					Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 7.				
New York 7, Detroit 0.					Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.				
Texas 6, Toronto 3.					Cincinnati at San Diego.				
Milwaukee at Seattle.					Los Angeles at San Francisco.				
Oakland at California.					Atlanta at Houston, p.m.				
Kansas City at Cleveland, p.m.									

1929-1949

*By J. Bowyer Bell. St. Martin's Press.
Illustrated. 374 pp. \$13.95.*

Reviewed by Terence Smith

A tiny group of strange men and women, desperate beyond measure, on the far edge of history, despised by their opponents, abhorred by their friends, hunted and shot down in the streets; they lived briefly during those dark years of despair, on nerve rather than hope, always on the verge of annihilation, in a world of blood and despair, but more exuberantly alive than they would ever be again.

Both the style and substance of this excellent book are reflected in that sentence. The subject is the rightist Israeli underground military organization, the deadly Stern Gang and their bomb-throwing offshoot, the Lehi—and J. Bowyer Bell recounts their adventures in rolling cadences and with a fine sense of their zealous desperation. The result is a skillfully written, fast-paced and gripping narrative of one of the bloodiest and least-documented chapters of Zionist history.

In his foreword, Bell describes how he, "an innocent Episcopalian with slightly liberal leanings," came to his unlikely role as historian of the Israeli right. It was in the midst of the research on another book on the various nationalist groups that revolted against British rule that he came across "all the splendid adventures and amusing old war stories" of Begun & Company. Bell could not have known when he began his research, of

course, just how topical his tales of the Israeli underground would prove to be. As it happened, it was published just on the eve of Menachem Begin's confirmation as prime minister of Israel's first rightist government in 23 years. Be' traces the roots of the Jewish underground movement in Palestine to the bloody Arab-Jewish civil war for the land.

Jewish riots in Hebron in 1929. The 133 Jews who died in that massacre provided the catalyst, in Bell's view, for the formation of the Irgun Zvai Leumi national

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	H	E	M	T	C	O	M	R	E	S	M	S
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S	T	A	T	E	S	T	A	T	E	S	E	A
R	E	T	A	I	N	E	D	E	D	O	C	E
S	R	E	E	N	R	A	G	E				
A	R	A		S	I	S		A	T	T	I	M
C	H	I	P		H	I	S		L	O	N	G
A	S	I	M	E		P	E	D	R	O		S
S	T	A	T	E	R	I	N	E		S	T	E
S	T	E	N									
B	Y	R	I	N		R	L	S		O	S	E
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Terence Smith is on
of The New York Times

By Rob

NEW YORK—In a typical structure featuring hanging pawns Black has pawns at Q4 and QB4 but no KP or QNP to anchor them, while White has no QP or QBP but limits the mobility of the black center by pawns at K3 and QN3.

Thus Black's hanging pawns are subject to attack on the semipawn Q and QB files and they must be defended by pieces. As possible targets, the hanging pawns constitute a static weakness.

To compensate for this drawback, the hanging pawns control a considerable amount of space, denying the opponent's pieces access to Black's K5, Q5, QB5 and QN5. There are, then, three possible outcomes of this structure: either the hanging pawns crack under pressure and White wins, or they cramp White severely and Black wins, or the pressure and the cramping effect balance each other and the game is drawn.

In a match between Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union and Vlastimil Hort of Czechoslovakia, Spassky made a strenuous effort to exploit Hort's hanging pawns. However, he fell into a lost position and won only when Hort overstepped the time limit.

Decisions, Decisions
The old-fashioned system of meeting the Queen's Indian Defense with 4 P-K3 rather than 4 P-KN3 still has its adherents. To develop winning chances, something like Spassky's 13 P-QP, KPxP, fixing the black QP and unbalancing the pawn formation, was pretty much necessary.

Despite a possible weakening of the kingside, Hort's 14... P-N3 was important to force Spassky to make up his mind about the placement of his KB. After 15... B-KR3, Hort also had to break the pin of his QN with 15... QR-Q1 before White applied thumb-screws with 16 N-K5 and 17 P-B4. Spassky's 18 BxN, QxN, yielding the bishop pair, followed by 19

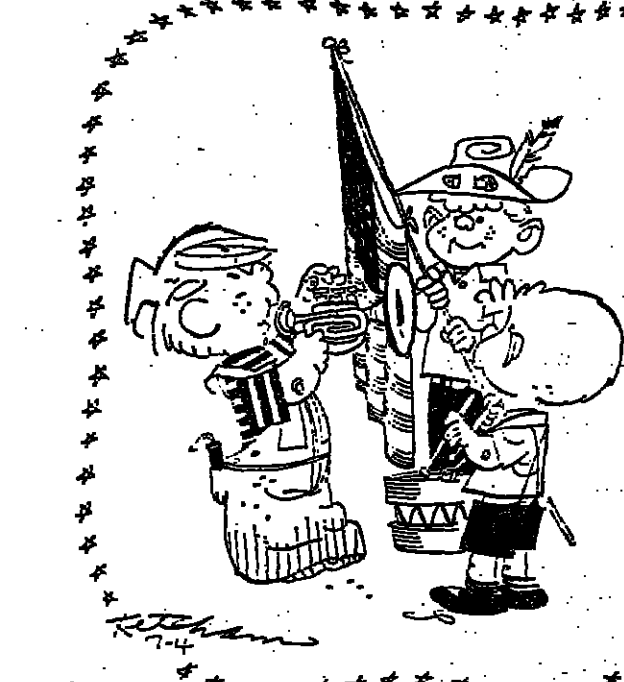
QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Spaskey	Black Hort	White Spaskey	
1 P-Q4	M-KB3	19 N-K5	Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 P-B3	N
3 N-KB3	P-QN3	21 N-Q3	P
4 P-KK3	B-N2	22 N/2-B5	B
5 P-Q3	P-Q4	23 B-Q4	B
6 O-O	QN-Q2	24 Q-KB3	N
7 P-QN3	B-K3	25 N-N	B
8 B-N2	O-O	26 N-B3	P
9 N-B3	P-B4	27 P-K4	B
10 Q-K3	R-B1	28 NXP	P
11 KR-Q1	Q-B2	29 PxB	B
12 QR-B1	KB-K1	30 B-B1	B
13 P-QP	P-K3	31 BXP	R
14 B-B5	P-N3	32 Q-K3	Q
15 B-KR2	QR-Q1	33 B-N6	P
16 N-QR4	N-K3	34 P-QR4	N
17 PXP	PXP	35 B-B5	
18 BxN	QxB		



WHAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME DENNIS THE MENACE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



THE BEST PART ABOUT THE FOURTH OF JULY IS THAT
IT'S ALREADY HALF WAY TO CHRISTMAS!

Mutual Funds

5.8

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3-Hour Wimbledon Battle Borg Outlasts Connors in 5 Sets to Keep Title

By Neil Amdur
WIMBLEDON, England, July 3.—Bjorn Borg's first, 100-wound up in a blaze of yesterday as Bjorn Borg ed Jimmy Connors in five or a second consecutive singles title.

That he described as "for the happiest win of my life," the normally stolid, 21-year-old Borg, crowned himself "for the moment" as the professional tennis tour n exhausting 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, victory that took 3 hours 10 minutes under a warm sun.

10th meeting of the sport's biggest stars was a heavy-duty match that went on for 3 hours and 10 minutes, with both players off the ground when it was about to be 1 out.

Two Tiring Matches
Heavy-hitting Connors, top in the 128-player men's draw, had a set and four points for a 2-1 lead against mittedly tired opponent, ad whipped like Nastase s en route to the final.

In the second-set Borg the pace and counter-d his way to a 4-0 lead in th set with two break for 6-0, only to see the old Connors amazingly back to 4-4.

Connors had kept going on playing more net. I think he had to win," said Lennart Bergelin, Borg's Swedish coach. "When he stayed on the baseline, to play Borg that way, it was a mistake."

Connors and Borg have distinctly different personalities. Jimmy is aggressive, brash, brash; Borg is quiet, sensitive, stoic—but they both have an indomitable will.

Borg had double faulted on game point and dropped service at love at 3-4 in the opening set. He was reeling at 1-1, 15-40 in the second set, seemingly stiff and uncomfortable from the tough five-set semifinal against Guilaia on Thursday. But he saved one break point by forcing Connors to chase a low forehand passing shot, which he netted, then fired an ace for deuce.

The game went to deuce four more times, with Connors twice more primed for the break. But he stroked a backhand volley long and Borg held serve with another ace.

Big With the Kids
Borg has been an exceedingly popular player here since first captaining the team-age set by reaching the quarterfinals in 1973 as a 17-year-old, too young to shave. Borg still does not shave for Wimbledon, but the motives now are entirely different: He won last year with a beard and had a three-week moustache and beard this time, saying "this is



VICTORY KISS—Bjorn Borg celebrates his triumph at Wimbledon by planting a kiss on the title trophy.

Andretti Nips Watson In French Grand Prix

From Wire Dispatches
DIJON, France, July 3.—Mario Andretti edged past John Watson on the final lap today to win the French Grand Prix by a car's length as Watson had fuel problems.

Andretti recovered from a bad start, in which he dropped back to third place from pole position, and set one track record after another on his way to victory in 1 hour 39 minutes 40.13 seconds.

It was his third victory this year in the JPS-Lotus, and put him joint second, with Jody Scheckter, in the race for the world drivers' championship, a point behind the new leader, Niki Lauda, 32 to 33, with eight races to come.

60,000 Watch Race
Watson led off Andretti from the 17th lap to mid-point in the final, 80th lap of the 188.8-mile race, run before 60,000 spectators.

"John's car faltered going into a tight bend," Andretti said. "I had been waiting for him to make a mistake, and thought he had missed a gearshift. We went round the bend side by side, jostling for the lead—but we were damn careful not to knock each other off the track. We both had too much at stake."

Watson said there was "no room for two cars on that corner and I wasn't going to give up the race that easily. But the engine cut again and Mario was through."

Watson's car in fact was running out of gas, the problem that cost Andretti victory two weeks ago in Sweden. "I know how John feels," he said. Watson commented that he "knew now how Mario felt in Sweden."

Andretti averaged 113 miles an hour. In the track's first

Cubs Break Losing Streak; Red Sox Drop Out of First

Boston's Defeat Its 8th Straight

BOSTON, July 3 (UPI).—Ken Singleton and Pat Kelly drove in two runs apiece and Al Bumbry scored three times last night, enabling the Baltimore Orioles to knock Boston out of first place in the American League's Eastern Division with a 5-2 victory over the Red Sox.

The defeat, Boston's eighth in a



Bobby Grich

Saturday

row, combined with New York's victory over Detroit, gave the Yankees a half-game lead in the division.

Tankers 6, Tigers 4

At New York, reserve shortstop Fred Stanley's two-run, eighth-inning homer gave New York a 6-4 victory over Detroit.

Graig Nettles singled with one out and after Paul Blair's sacrifice, Stanley's homer, his first of the season and fifth lifetime, pinned the loss on John Miller, 4-9.

Royals 1, Indians 6

At Cleveland, southpaw Andy Hassler allowed only one hit, an infield single by Danny Kipper in the sixth inning, and Pete LaCock singled home Hal McRae with the game's only run in the same inning to give Kansas City a 1-0 victory over Cleveland.

Hassler, who allowed only two other base runners—both on errors by Cookie Rojas—struck out four and walked none in picking up his fifth victory against two losses.

White Sox 13, Twins 8

At Chicago, Jim Spencer batted in eight runs with two homers, one of them a grand slam, and a single to lead Chicago to a 13-8 triumph over Minnesota.

A's 9, Angels 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Mike Jorgensen's first homer of the season, a grand slam with two runs in the sixth inning, capped a five-run rally that carried Oakland to a 9-4 victory over California.

Blue Jays 10, Rangers 7

At Toronto, Doug Rader's three-run homer in the fifth inning sparked Toronto to a 10-7 victory over Texas. With the score tied, 3-3, Rader hit his ninth home run of the year, driving home Ron Fairly, who had walked, and Sam Ewing, who had singled.

Mariners 2, Brewers 1

At Seattle, Lee Stanton snapped a 1-1 tie with his eighth homer to lift Seattle to a 2-1 victory over Milwaukee. It was Stanton's seventh game-winning hit this season.

Cardinals 10, Cubs 3

In the National League, at St. Louis, Tony Scott drove home three runs and St. Louis parlayed seven Chicago errors into a 10-3 victory over the Cubs, the fourth straight loss for the National League's Eastern Division leaders.

Braves 2, Astros 1

At Houston, Willie Montanez hit a one-out double to score Tom Paciorek with the winning run in the top of the 13th inning as Atlanta beat Houston, 2-1.

Phillies 4, Pirates 3

At Philadelphia, Larry Bowa's third single of the game snapped a 3-3 tie in the seventh inning and gave Philadelphia a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

Grich Is Out Rest of Season

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 3 (AP).—The California Angels said that Bobby Grich, one of the free agents the Angels signed last winter, was suffering from a herniated lumbar disk that would require surgery and probably keep him out of baseball the rest of this season.

Grich, an infielder, will undergo back surgery early this week. The Angels said that they did not know when he could play again but that it was not likely he would return this year.

Grich played out his option in 1976 with the Baltimore Orioles, for whom he played second base, and signed a five-year contract with California at a total salary estimated at \$15 million. He injured his back in spring training, and this season was batting .343, with seven home runs and 23 runs batted in. Earlier last week Joe Rudi, another of the expensive free agents signed by the Angels, was placed on the 21-day disabled list because of a fracture in the index finger of his right hand.

Dodgers 10, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Steve Garvey drove in three runs with his 22d homer—a career high—and Bill Russell added three RBI with a triple and two singles in Los Angeles' 10-3 romp over San Francisco.

Expos 4, Mets 3

At Montreal, Warren Cromartie hit a two-run homer—his first as a major leaguer—and Gary Carter drove in two runs in leading Montreal to a 4-3 victory over New York.

Reds 6, Padres 3

At San Diego, seldom-used Ray Knight hit his first major league home run in the seventh inning with two aboard to give Cincinnati a 6-2 victory over San Diego.

Buckner Homer Sinks Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, July 3 (UPI).—Bill Buckner's three-run homer off reliever Al Erbesky with two out in the eighth inning enabled the Chicago Cubs to break a four-game losing streak today with a 4-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Chicago starter Rick Rousehl

Sunday

and reliever Bruce Sutter combined on a four-hitter that prevented St. Louis from sweeping a four-game series.

Sutter, 4-1, singled with one out in the eighth for his first major league hit. With two out, Greg Gross singled, knocking out the St. Louis starter, Eric Rasmussen, 6-10. Buckner then hit a 2-2 pitch into the right field stands just inside the foul pole. Steve Swisher singled in the other Chicago run in the ninth.

Phillies 11, Pirates 7

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski and Riddle Heber drove in three runs each as Philadelphia scored nine runs over the first three innings and held on to defeat Pittsburgh, 11-7.

Expos 4, Mets 2

At Montreal, Gary Carter hit a two-run homer in the fifth inning to back the relief pitching of Tom Walker and give Montreal its fourth straight victory over New York, 4-2.

Orioles 12, Red Sox 8

In the American League, at Boston, Lee May and Eddie Murray each homered and combined to drive in seven runs to power Baltimore to a 12-8 victory over Boston, the Red Sox's ninth straight defeat.

Boston led 3-0 after two innings but the Orioles scored once in the third, three times in the fourth and four times in both the fifth and sixth innings.

Yankees 2, Tigers 0

At New York, a double by Roy White and a sacrifice fly by Carlos May in the fifth inning enabled New York to break up a scoreless duel between Ron Guidry and Fernando Arroyo and beat Detroit, 2-0, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Chris Chambliss and Reggie Jackson singled with one out in the inning. White then doubled off the outstretched glove of Ron LeFlore in center, scoring Chambliss. May's fly to medium-center sent in Jackson with the second run.

Rangers 6, Blue Jays 3

At Toronto, Bump Wills' two-run homer off reliever Mike Willis capped a three-run tenth inning that gave Texas a 6-3 victory over Toronto in the first game of a doubleheader.

White Sox 6, Twins 0

At Chicago, Wilbur Wood pitched a three-hitter and singles by Jose Orta and Riddle Zisk paced a five-run second inning to give Chicago a 6-0 victory over Minnesota in the first game of a doubleheader.

Wood gave up three singles—to Dan Ford in the first and ninth and to Rod Carew, who went 1-for-3, dropping his average to .407. The veteran southpaw went the distance for the second time to even his record at 2-2.

McLain Is Bankrupt, \$1 Million in Debt

MEMPHIS, July 3 (UPI).—Former Detroit pitching star Denny McLain has filed a bankruptcy petition, listing more than \$1 million in debts and \$500 in assets.

McLain, 33, who won 31 games for the Detroit Tigers in 1968 and the Cy Young Award as baseball's best pitcher, has been working as an advertising account salesman since he quit as general manager of the Memphis Blues farm club, which folded last September.

French Tie in Rugby Buenos Aires, July 3 (UPI).

Argentina's national rugby team gained an 18-18 tie with France yesterday on a last-minute penalty kick. The tie marked the only time the French failed to win in their seven-match tour.



VG TO THE GALLERY—Bjorn Borg salutes his cheering fans at center court after the last point of his singles match against Jimmy Connors.

Russian Men, Women Crush U.S. in Track

From Wire Dispatches
I. U.S.S.R., July 3.—The Union won its fifth victory in the annual Soviet-U.S. track and field here yesterday.

core after two days of ion at this rainsoaked ea resort was 207-171, viet men won, 118-105, women, 88-66.

15 years the event has id the Russians have d overall, 12-2-1, but only the fifth defeat U.S. men's team.

officials showed some over the fact that the host failed to send its etes to compete in the

Washington U. Crew Takes Race at Henley by a Length

From Wire Dispatches
HENLEY, England, July 3.—The University of Washington's crew won the Henley royal rowing regatta today, defeating the British national squad by a length in the Grand Challenge Cup.

Coach Richard Erickson said that the victory over the Thames River's one-mile, 550-yard course clinched Washington's claim to be best in the United States.

Coxless Four Wins
Washington's victory was the first U.S. triumph in Henley's premier eight since Harvard did the trick in 1959.

Victory in the elite event capped a big day for Washington, whose coxless four earlier won the visitors' challenge cup.

Earlier today, Tim Crooks of the host Leander Club captured the Diamonds Sculls, beating Jim Dietz of the New York Athletic Club.

Most of the prizes went to British crews although Ridley College of Canada regained the Princess Elizabeth Cup, the major crew race for schools.

The Canadian students survived a frightening bit of steering trouble in the last quarter mile of their final against Hampton School of London before winning the Cup. They won it previously in 1970, 1973 and 1975.

The Harvard University pair of Greg Stone and Christopher Wood had the misfortune to meet British Olympic silver medalists, Mike Hart and Chris Baillie, on a good day in the final of the double sculls cup.

The Britons moved ahead after the quarter mile and drew away relentlessly to win by at least 40 yards, in the modest time of 7 minutes 20 seconds.

Davis Cup Acts To Bar Politics

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—The Davis Cup nations have moved to prevent disruption of the competition by political withdrawals.

They decided at a meeting here that any nation pulling out after the draw has been made shall not be eligible to take part the following year.

Forty nations voted in favor and 12 against. A similar move last year failed by two votes to gain the necessary two-thirds majority. The crackdown follows the Soviet Union's withdrawal last year from its interzone semi-final against Chile.

Israelis Don't In Karate-Do

TOEYO, July 2 (UPI).—Japan swept the second world karate-do (martial art) championships here today, retaining all six individual titles at stake. Japan won the three team titles yesterday.

About 250 athletes from 32 countries took part in the championships under the sponsorship of the International Amateur Karate Federation.

Israel was barred from the championships yesterday for "safety" reasons and the Israeli ambassador said Japan had bowed to Arab pressure.

Hidetaka Nishiyama, secretary-general of the Karate Federation, said, "We had to ask Israel to pull out for humanitarian reasons because we could not receive a full guarantee from police authorities to ensure the safety of Israeli athletes."

Thurau Retains Cycling Lead As Basque Wins Leg in Spain

VITORIA, Spain, July 3 (Reuters).—Jose Nazabal of Spain delighted the crowd here today by outclassing the top names in cycling in the third stage of the Tour de France, finishing more than five minutes ahead of the field.

Nazabal appeared to benefit from a tacit agreement among the racers to allow a Spanish Basque to win on his home territory, United Press International said.

Nazabal, cheered on by the crowd, built up a stunning lead. Rik van Linden and Patrick Sercu finished second and third today.

Dietrich Thurau of West Germany, yesterday's victor, retained his overall lead, after taking ninth position over today's 189-mile stage from Oloron-Sainte-Marie to Vitoria.

Merckx Far Back
Eddy Merckx, exhausted by three hill climbs, which followed yesterday's mountain run over the Pyrenees, finished 71st. Nevertheless, he retained second place overall.

Most of the top names did badly. The winner of the first stage, Raymond Vilemiane, for example, struggled through to 23d place.

The stage, which took the riders across the border from France, was marred by an incident at Col d'Ispesque, just inside France, when a bomb exploded, hurling stones onto the road. It did not disturb the riders but a small child was injured.

Separatist Territory
There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing from any group. The Basque separatist guerrilla organization, ETA, operates in the region. Yesterday Thurau matched victor at the post from Vilemiane when the West German burst

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France Limits Polls

PARIS, July 3 (AP).—The French National Assembly has approved a bill forbidding publication of voter polls in the week before an election.

The captain is in a pinch. After all, the proposal is well within the policy guidelines of his mission. And his cigar box is highly flammable. He signals his chief of liquidation and six blocks of the Bronx turn to rubble. The saucer rises into the night. The stewardess in charge of being toothy and desirable strokes his brow. "Why so worried, captain?" she asks. "Life," he says. "It's getting dumber than science fiction."

These are inhabited by almost 400,000 people.

Trying to Reverse the Exodus From London

Stepping into the street for a view of the empty, windowless warehouses that smothered the few remaining businesses, he said, "This was the heart of the city when I was a young

Many of the business executives who left the exodus from London take the same view. The manager of a printing company that moved from a crowded London warehouse to a spacious new building in the town of Northampton told the Daily Telegraph of London recently: "Now I am looking out at trees and a very pleasing view. Everyone gets to work easily. I can think of no incentive to return to London."

Listing a host of Cabinet members and FBI officials as defendants, former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver and his wife, Kathleen, have filed a \$4.5-million damage suit in San Francisco. The Cleavers told a

Claudine Longet has sea-
l sentence in connecti
the fatal shooting of
Vladimir Sabich, a pro
skier, but she is still being
at her Aspen, Colo. h
district attorney reported
may file misdemeanor
against a woman who a
poured paint and "oth
stances" on Miss Longet
Mercedes. The 35-year-o
is also suspected of gi
same treatment to a Jee
by a woman who was
Miss Longet's home.

—SAMUEL JU:

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